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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, AUGUST 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2207

Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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NO PRIVATE OIL WAREHOUSE HERE

Standard Company's Request not Granted—Governor's Council.

Attorney General Dole yesterday rendered an adverse opinion upon the application of Castle & Cooke to establish a warehouse for the storage of kerosene for the Standard Oil Company. The Governor's council expressed its approval of the stand taken by the Attorney General in the matter. It was stated that the warehouse could not be constructed under the present law and that the Governor did not possess the power to grant the application.

A letter from Sheriff Andrews of Hilo was read which contained that officer's views as to the limitation of saloon licenses in the Rainy City. He stated he had made a canvass of the City and ascertained the consensus of opinion among the citizens was that there were plenty of saloons in Hilo at present and no more were needed or necessary.

The question of the sale of spirituous liquors at auction was discussed at length. Some of the members of the council were of the opinion that the law upon the sale of liquors was strict on that score. It was agreed that liquors so sold must be done on the premises where a liquor license is held, or that the auctioneer must personally hold a liquor license to sell them elsewhere.

HILO MUST PUNGE FOR CONVENTION

Republican Central Committee Wants Guarantee of Coin.

As exclusively announced in the Advertiser yesterday, there is a likelihood of the Republican Territorial Convention being held in Hilo. The Central Committee has received an invitation from Hilo citizens to come to the Rainy City and is considering the matter.

George W. Smith, chairman of the Republican Central Committee, stated to an Advertiser reporter yesterday that nothing definite had been settled, nor had the subject been brought before the committee as a whole. It had been discussed informally among the members only. Mr. Hendry received a letter on Saturday from W. H. Smith, editor of the Hilo Tribune, in which the latter guaranteed to raise \$1,000 if the committee would decide upon holding the convention in Hilo. Mr. Hendry at once brought the letter to the chairman stating he thought the idea was a good one, and also showed it to several other members of the committee. In many instances it was looked upon with favor. The chairman, however, gives it as his opinion that if the editor of the Tribune wishes the committee to entertain the project he must secure the signatures of influential men guaranteeing to pay the expenses of the convention.

Whether the committee will accept the offer of Hilo may not be decided upon for another week. The chairman personally is in favor of holding the convention on Hawaii, but does not so state officially.

Called Upon the Governor.

Captain Wilson of the Chilean training ship General Baquedano made a formal call upon Governor Dole yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Captain Wilson, being an American, chatted with the Governor on various topics concerning the Islands, and upon leaving invited the Governor to make a personal visit to the vessel today. Governor Dole will return the call in person, accompanied by Secretary of the Territory Cooper, this forenoon.

ALLIES ARE IN PEKING

Envoys Rescued Just in Time.

THE COURT TAKES FLIGHT

Whereabouts of the Emperor and Empress Dowager not Known—Details of Fighting.

LONDON, August 17.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the allies entered Peking August 15th. The Envoys were rescued. It is believed that Yuan Shi Kai's troops have gone thence to Shen Si, to protect the Empress, who, according to reports received by the local officials here, with Tuan, the imperial household and the bulk of the army and Boxers, left Peking on the 7th of August for Hsian Fu.

TOKIO, August 18.—Gen. Yamaguchi wires from Peking under date of August 15th as follows: "The allies attacked Peking early yesterday, opening with artillery on the eastern side. The wall was obstinately held by the enemy. The Japanese and Russians were on the northward of Tung Chow canal; the Americans and British were on the south side. At nightfall the Japanese blew up the two eastern gates of the Peking city and entered. In the meanwhile the Americans and British entered the Chinese city by the Tung Pien gates. Detachments of each force were sent toward the legations. The parties met near the legations and opened communication. All the Ministers and their staffs were found safe. The Japanese loss was over 100 killed, including three officers. The losses of the allies have not been ascertained. Four hundred Chinese were killed."

IMPERIAL GROUNDS BESIEGED. WASHINGTON, August 20.—The situation at Peking was made clearer today from many sources. The latest advice appears that from Consul Fowler at Chiefoo, repeating a dispatch received from Consul Ragdale at Tien-Tsin. The latter reports: "Chinese troops surrounded in palace grounds." The Japanese Legation received a dispatch of the same general tenor, but more in detail, stating that the Chinese troops retreated on the 15th within the imperial palace, and that they were surrounded there, with the Japanese military headquarters located in the Japanese Legation.

Admiral Remey also transmitted a authentic report from Peking on the 15th, saying: "Troops moving on the Imperial city." These several dispatches from different sources establish clearly that the Imperial palace and grounds were under siege. But not one of the dispatches is clear as to how late this condition of affairs existed. The Fowler dispatch is the latest to be received, and is dated the 20th, but probably that is the date on which it left Tien-Tsin. The Japanese dispatch also refers to the Chinese taking refuge in the imperial palace on the 15th, but does not bring the situation beyond that date, so that the latest information, while showing the Imperial city to be surrounded, does not disclose the issue of this situation, nor how long it has continued.

Today's dispatches seem to make clear that the Emperor and the Empress Dowager have made the escape from Peking and that about the only present service of the Imperial palace and grounds is as an asylum in which the demoralized Chinese soldiers are making a last stand. The Japanese Legation's advice today showed that the banners of the Imperial court were seen leaving Peking on the 15th, and that probably the Empress Dowager, as well as the Emperor, had left the city. Consul General Goodnow advised the State Department that he had information from Chinese sources that the Empress Dowager had left Peking.

The attitude which the international forces will observe toward the Emperor and Empress Dowager is understood to have received official consideration among the Powers, resulting from a request by the southern Viceroy that no personal indignity be shown to China's rulers. In response to this it is quite generally understood that there will be no personal indignity to the Emperor and Empress Dowager, not because it is felt that there is any special consideration due them, but because China would be precipitated into a chaotic condition if the responsible heads of the empire lost their functions.

GEN. CHAFFEE'S REPORT. WASHINGTON, August 18.—Gen. Chaffee reports that the American troops entered the Legation grounds at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 14th inst. By the Washington officials and by several Legation officials, to whom it was shown the date of Gen. Chaffee's communication is regarded as an error of transmission. It is believed that the word "15th" should be "16th."

The startling feature of the dispatch is that the fighting within the city of Peking was continuing according to the advice of Admiral Remey. The inner, or as it is popularly known, the "Forbidden City," evidently had not been taken. It is surrounded by a massive wall of solid masonry more than twenty feet high, and it is not regarded as surprising that the Chinese should make their final stand there. Prior to the receipt of the dispatch it was accepted generally as a fact that the Dowager Empress, in company with the Emperor and a large suite, had left Peking. While nothing is said in Admiral Remey's advice as to the whereabouts of the Emperor, it is deemed scarcely probable that he left the city without the Empress Dowager.

CONGER ANNOUNCES RELIEF. WASHINGTON, August 21.—The State Department makes public the following extract from a cablegram received from Minister Conger:

"UNITED STATES LEGATION, PEKING (undated) via CHEFOO, Aug. 20. Secretary of State, Washington: Saved."

Relief arrived today. Entered city with little trouble. Do not yet know where Imperial family have gone. Except deaths already reported, all Americans alive and well. Desperate efforts made last night to exterminate us. Mitchell, American soldier, and a Russian and Japanese wounded; German killed. Advice Woodward, Chicago; Conger, Des Moines; Sims, Council Bluffs; Conger, Pasadena; Porter Paris.

"By Fowler, Chefoo." It will be observed that the portions given out are extracts from Minister Conger's message. It was stated that these portions cover such features as the Government desires to make public at this time. The entire message was before the Cabinet and the portions not given out doubtless refer to questions of policy and to Chinese internal affairs upon which the Minister speaks as the adviser of the Government rather than as the medium of communicating actual occurrences.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Peking, Friday, August 17th, via Shanghai, says: "Contrary to the agreement of the allied commanders the Russians advanced and occupied the first door of the east gate early in the morning of the 14th (Tuesday), but failed to force the second door. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th the British and Americans entered the gate near the Legations and met with only slight resistance. The Japanese met more serious opposition."

COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED TROOPS IN CHINA



MARSHAL COUNT VON WALTERSEE.

At the upper east gate, all day. At midnight on the 14th they blew up the gate and entered the city. Many Chinese were killed. The people in the Legation were well, but somewhat starved.

Minister Conger said: "They tried to annihilate us the day before you got in." "Prince Ching, president of the Young Yi Yamen, sent word that his officers had received orders to cease firing on us under pain of death."

"At 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day the Chinese opened fire and this continued all day."

"If the relieving column had not arrived when it did we should probably have succumbed."

"The Americans lost seven men killed and fifteen wounded and one child died."

"The whole movement is purely a Governmental one. The Boxers are only a pretense, having no guns."

"The confidential adviser of the Empress was the leader of the Imperial troops here."

"In eleven days over 2,000 shells fell among us."

THE WALTERSEE APPOINTMENT.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: "For the last day or two rumors have been current in the press of conflict between Count von Buelow and the Kaiser and the Military party regarding China."

Dr. Theodore Barth, a well-known member of the Reichstag, known to be in the confidence of the Foreign Secretary, publishes an article in Die Nation, in which he declares that Count von Buelow could not regard the appointment of Count von Waldersee as a purely military question. He had probably given his consent to it, but its premature announcement to the press before he had finished negotiations with foreign Cabinets was sprung upon him by the Military party, anxious to bring about a fait accompli.

Dr. Barth declares the treatment of the Waldersee question causes anxiety, as it looks as if military influences were at work on the Foreign Office.

CHRISTIANS DEFEND THEMSELVES.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien-Tsin, via Shanghai, says: "Father De Hets, a Lazarist missionary, has arrived here."

At a village forty miles to the northwest he, with 6,000 converts, held out for six weeks against Boxers armed with rifles and swords.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO PAY

Free From Betterments' Assessments.

MILILANI STREET AWARDS

Commissioners Also Agree on an Equalization for Property Owners.

A. V. Gear, W. G. Ashley and J. L. Kaulukou, commissioners duly appointed and commissioned by the Superintendent of Public Works to assess the amount of damages in the extension of

appointed and commissioned by the Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii to assess the amount of damages to be sustained by such claimants as have failed to agree with the Government in the compromise of their claims, and to assess benefits or betterments in the above entitled matter pursuant to chapter 72 of the Laws of 1892, do hereby make this report as Decision "B" of their award of assessment of benefits or betterments.

The following is the total amount of cost or expense to be borne by estates assessed:

Total Awards of the Commissioners for Damages and Value of Property Taken as per Decision "A."

J. D. Cooke, guardian of Robinson minors, 10,700.00
Wm. and Hattie Kapela, 1,900.00
Total, \$12,600.00

CLAIMS COMPROMISED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Akama, 30.00
Hebecca Pans, 30.00
Gustave Ross, 250.00
Total, \$310.00

Estimated cost by the Superintendent of Public Works of grading, curbing and macadamizing Mililani street from Queen street to Halekauwila street, \$3,805.00

Total expense for opening Mililani street, \$41,405.00

One-half to be borne by estates assessed, \$20,702.50

The location of estates assessed, names of owners or parties interested and amounts assessed by the Commissioners as benefits or betterments in the above entitled case are as follows:

Premises on makai side corner of Queen and Mililani streets—J. D. Cooke, 1,000.00

Premises on makai side corner of Queen and Mililani streets—Wm. and Hattie Kapela, 700.00

Premises on Ewa and Waikiki side of Mililani street between Queen and Halekauwila streets—S. K. Ka-ne, guardian for Robinson minors, 2,500.00

Premises on mauka side corner Mililani and Halekauwila streets—Estate B. P. Bishop, 1,300.00

Premises on mauka side corner Queen and Mililani streets—W. G. Irwin, 770.00

Premises on mauka side Queen street between Mililani and Richards streets—Ellen Kanekoa, 15.00

Premises on makai side Queen street adjoining J. D. Cooke's lot—Wm. Heilbron, 165.75

Premises makai side Queen street adjoining Wm. Heilbron's lot—Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Co., 33.75

Premises makai side Queen street adjoining Wm. and Hattie Kapela's lot and the Robinson minors on Ewa side of Mililani street—Estate B. P. Bishop, 421.50

Premises makai side of Queen street adjoining the Estate of B. P. Bishop lot—Mannul Reis, 150.00

Premises makai side of Queen street adjoining Mannul Reis' lot—Frank Ludwig, 6.00

Premises in the block bounded by Queen, Mililani and Halekauwila streets, having frontage on Halekauwila and Queen streets and adjoining premises of the Robinson minors and extending toward Punchbowl street to a line drawn 20 feet from and parallel to Mililani street from Queen to Halekauwila streets—Estate B. P. Bishop, 2,378.50

Premises adjoining premises of the Robinson minors on Ewa side Mililani street and bounded by the lands of Bishop Estate, Mannul Reis and U. S. Naval Reservation—Mrs. J. Robinson, 335.00

Total, \$39,637.50

Said Commissioners hereby certify that the above writing is a true copy of their Decision "B."

In witness whereof they affix their signatures on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1900.

A. V. GEAR,
W. G. ASHLEY,
J. L. KAULUKOU.

THE ORDER OF THE LABOR DAY PARADE

The Labor Day celebration committee met last evening and determined upon the order of parade and positions of the floats, as follows:

Mounted Patrol.
Platoon of Police.
Band.
Marshal of the Day.
Banner and Flag.
Chairman.

Secretary and Treasurer.
Government Officials.
Invited Guests.
Goddess of Liberty.
School Children.
Fire Department.
Plumbers' Float.
Journemen Plumbers.
Painters' Float.
Journemen Painters.
Lucas Bros., Carpenters.
Bricklayers.
Ironworkers' Floats. Ironworkers.

Band.
Vineyard Float.
Sewing Machine.
Workmen's Float.
Blacksmith Shop.
Printing Press.
Tents and Awnings.
Four-Horse Team.
Electric Display.
Eight-Horse Team.
Steam Launch.

Band.

Many other floats will be in the parade but have not as yet been officially entered.

All floats will be allowed in the parade, but the committee desires notice of them in advance. The floats are to be marshaled at the Drill-shed and ready to move when the clock strikes 9 a. m.

An old land mark on Dowsett Lane is being torn down. It is the two-story house built by George Renton for a laundry. It has had many uses since, being occupied as a rehearsal hall by the boys in the Reform School band, when Captain Berger was teaching them in the early '80s. It has been a wreck for some time past.

WANT THEIR SUITS TRIED

Criminal Cases Crowd Calendar.

SOME LAWYERS COMPLAIN

Write to Judge Humphreys Asking for a Remedy—He Makes Reply.

It appears from the way the criminal calendar is dragging on that it will not be finished before the end of the present term of court. By limitation the term will end on Saturday next, but it has already been decided to extend it for two weeks so as to give as much time as possible to clear the calendar.

It is likely that this additional two weeks will be taken up entirely by the criminal cases, for there are at least a dozen more to be tried, some of which will take a couple of days. As a consequence there is small probability that any civil cases can be tried during the term, and the attorneys who have cases on the calendar are up in arms. Yesterday a letter was addressed to Judge Humphreys by several well-known lawyers, asking him to take steps to relieve the situation, but he replied that as long as criminal cases were being tried in the main Circuit Court room and Judge Estee had possession of the other, he could do nothing.

The correspondence follows:

To the Hon. A. S. Humphreys, First Judge of the Circuit Court.

Honorable and Dear Sir: We, the undersigned members of the Bar of the Territory of Hawaii, respectfully petition and request Your Honor to make some arrangement whereby the civil calendar may be taken up either by yourself or the Second Judge of this court during the remainder of this present term. We feel the necessity of making this request on behalf of the numerous litigants, and feel that the civil business of the courts is entitled to be taken into consideration as much as the criminal work, and therefore do not hesitate to ask that one Judge devote his time exclusively during the term to the trial of civil causes.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

Davis and Gear, Atkinson & Judd, Paul Neumann, J. M. Davidson, Charles F. Peterson, F. M. Hatch, A. G. Correa, F. M. Brooks, Kinney, Hallou & McClanahan.

To this Judge Humphreys replied:

Messrs. Davis & Gear and Others: My Dear Sirs: Replying to your polite note of even date, I beg to say that it will, in my view, be impossible to "make some arrangement whereby the civil calendar may be taken up either by the First or Second Judge of this court during the remainder of this present term." While there are two court rooms, yet one of them is now being used—properly, I conceive—by the United States Circuit Judge, so that only one court room is at the disposal of the Circuit Court, save only for short periods of time when the other court room is in actual use by the United States District Court. But even if both court rooms could be used by the Circuit Court, I still pursue the policy of disposing of criminal cases before hearing any civil causes, as defendants in criminal cases are, under the Constitution of the United States, entitled to a "speedy public trial," and it would be an act of injustice—an act of oppression—to keep these people in jail while matters of purely private concern are engrossing the attention of the Court.

I cannot lend my acquiescence to your statement that "the civil business of the courts is entitled to be taken into consideration as much as the criminal work," for liberty counts and will always while I am on this bench, for more than dollars. I shall hope that your statement was made arguendo, and that it was not intended to declare a principle.

I remain, my dear sir, with assurances of high regard, your obedient servant.

A. S. HUMPHREYS.

First Judge Circuit Court, First Circuit.

DEATH OF HENRY E. M. ALEXANDER

The Son of the Feared Scientist Passes in Napa.

The late Henry E. M. Alexander, whose death has just been heard of at Napa, California, was the son of Prof. and Mrs. Alexander. He has left many warm friends who remember the bright promise of his youth and early manhood, and will deplore the cruel fate which cut short his career and disappointed the fond hopes of his friends. Born in Honolulu, he was a pupil first in Oahu College and afterwards in the Oakland High School, where he won distinction. On returning to the Islands he worked his way up in the surveying profession and gained the esteem and affection of his comrades.

Wishing to fit himself for higher service he entered the Boston Institute of Technology in 1890, where he at once took a high rank in scholarship. But in the second year his health broke down from excessive study combined with a severe attack of the "grippe," from the effects of which he never recovered. Death was to him a welcome relief from the mysterious malady that had so long debilitated him from the social happiness and the useful and honorable career for which he was fitted by natural gifts. Aloha iho.

POLICY OF ROBERTS

His Proclamation To Burghers.

ENGLISH OPINION OF IT

Conflicting Views of the British Public About a Drastic Military Measure.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Lord Roberts' proclamation in regard to the Transvaal burghers who take the oath of neutrality in the future has been received with general approval here. It is an undoubted fact that Lord Roberts' policy of so-called leniency has been unpopular in Great Britain for some time past and public opinion has been urging that more severe measures should be taken. The effect of the commander-in-chief's proclamation will be that all those burghers who have not taken the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria may be treated as prisoners of war and removed from the country. It is undoubtedly unprecedented to regard a civilian population of an invaded territory when unarmed as if they were the enemy's troops but it is maintained that in fact the Transvaal burghers are all actual or potential combatants and it is impossible to make distinctions between those in the field and those on their farms. The farmers therefore, must choose. They must either loyally become British subjects or else they must be deemed to have thrown in their lot with the Queen's enemies. If they take the oath and violate it Lord Roberts threatens them with imprisonment or death and the farms and buildings of all persons aiding and abetting the Boer forces will be confiscated or destroyed.

Even the opposition journals, which dislike the war, do not, for the most part, object to these drastic measures pointing out, that in the interests of the Boers themselves as well as the British it is necessary that the campaign should be brought to a conclusion and the burghers taught the futility of resistance. It is admitted, however, that the adoption of this policy must intensify the savage and bitter character which the struggle has now assumed and that the immediate effect is likely to be a considerable accession to the numbers of De Wet and other commanders in the field.

CHINESE CRUISER USES THE AMERICAN FLAG

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 21.—In connection with the stranding of the United States battleship Oregon on the Chinese coast recently comes an authentic story that is characteristically American. As the story goes, the Chinese cruiser Hanchi, commanded by Captain Sah, a thoroughly westernized officer, on her way from Taku to Chefoo, described the Oregon in her perilous plight and offered her valuable assistance, which was most gratefully received by Captain Wilde. The Hanchi anchored close by to be of further use if needed.

The next day a Russian cruiser came along. Her commander coming aboard the Oregon eyed the Chinese vessel with suspicion and asked what she was doing there. On being told he shook his head and said it would nevertheless be his duty to take possession of her. Captain Wilde nodded and answered: "Well, I'm a bit embarrassed just now, but there is ammunition aboard and my guns are in excellent condition."

The next day, after the departure of the Russian, Captain Wilde visited the Hanchi and suggested to Captain Sah that as he was protecting some American refugees on board it might be well for him to run up the American flag to the fore. This was done and no questions were asked by passing cruisers afterward.

MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY ON MESSENGER SERVICE

NEW YORK, August 21.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from London says:

The Marquis of Londonderry, the new Postmaster General, has brought down a veritable hornet's nest about the ears of the Government by the announcement of his determination to suppress the district messenger service here in the metropolis, in Liverpool, in Manchester, Leeds and other big cities and towns.

The reason given by the Marquis for this extraordinary move is that the district messenger companies are encroaching upon the prerogatives of the State, which claims the monopoly of the conveyance of messages by letter and by wire. In no civilized country is the postal and telegraph service more abominable than in England. Neither telegraph nor post-office is open on Sunday. Six years ago district messenger supply companies on American lines were formed in London and in leading provincial cities the subscribers were provided with call boxes, and as the messenger offices remained open on Sunday and all night and insured a rapid and sure delivery of letters, the service has gradually become indispensable to the public.

The messengers have become especially indispensable since the nomination of Lord Londonderry to the Postmaster Generalship last spring. Appointed in order to stop his attacks upon the Government, Lord Londonderry signified his assumption of the office by proclaiming that he

know nothing whatever about postal matters.

To the above lavished upon him in connection therewith the Marquis has now responded by announcing his intention of suppressing the district messenger service. The latter employs here in London alone several thousand well-trained lads, all of whom will be thrown out of work, while the five million inhabitants of the metropolis will be deprived of their only means of communication on Sunday.

It is probable that the postoffice will compensate the messenger companies for their plant on the same basis as the telephone companies, whose service it is taking over. But that does not help the public, which, irrespective of political party, is unopposed in virulent abuse.

Money for Ransom.

PORTLAND, Or., August 21.—A fund of \$500, has been raised in this city for the ransom of Arthur Venville, the brave young apprentice who was wounded in Lieutenant Gilmore's boat at Baler, Luzon, in April of last year. He is the only one of Gilmore's party who has not been accounted for and it is thought that he is held captive by the Filipinos. Venville's mother is a resident of this city.

It is understood that the Territorial convention of the Republican party will be held at Hilo and not in Honolulu. It is said this was resolved on yesterday at a meeting of the Republican Central Territorial Committee, and that a secret was made of the resolve. No definite information could be gotten last night. Saturday the primaries will be held which will result in the election of delegates to this Territorial convention, which is to be held on Thursday and Friday, September 20 and 21, for the adoption of a platform, nomination of a Delegate to Congress and the election of a Territorial Central Committee.

A BIG CANADIAN TRANSPORTATION SCHEME

NEW YORK, August 21.—The projected Cape Breton railway has become an assured fact through the granting of the necessary concessions by the Canadian Government. When completed, this railroad will run from Hawkesbury across the Straits of Canoe to Louisbourg, a distance of 100 miles, with a branch to Sydney.

Ultimately this road will, it is said, make a link in the contemplated Atlantic-Pacific Railway, together with the Canada Atlantic, the Great Northern of Canada and other lines which are now already built or in process of construction. From the terminal at Louisbourg it is intended to run fast steamships to Liverpool. The distance between these two cities is far less than between New York and Liverpool, and as the Louisbourg harbor is the only one to remain open all the year, this project has a great advantage over others of a similar nature. The country is rich in coal, the price of that fuel there being only about half of what it is here, and this would materially reduce the cost of running fast steamships.

The cost of the railroad proper will probably exceed \$3,000,000, while the bridge across the Straits will cost \$2,000,000 more. The bridge will be built of steel and will be about three-quarters of a mile long. Its construction will be difficult, as there is a very strong current running through the Straits. The road will be single track, with seventy-pound steel rails. Construction will be commenced as soon as the final survey is completed, which will probably be within the next six weeks.

The contract for the construction of the road has been let to the Manhattan Contracting Company. It is understood that powerful financial interests are back of this project, and that the Canadian Government has granted subsidies of \$2.30 per mile. The remainder of the cost of construction will be provided by an issue of bonds. The road is capitalized at \$1,000,000. Robert J. Campbell of this city is president and Edmund Guerin, Q.C., of Montreal, is counsel of the railroad company.

The road has been very liberally subsidized. Besides receiving concessions for a free right of way, the Government has granted subsidies of \$2.30 per mile. The remainder of the cost of construction will be provided by an issue of bonds. The road is capitalized at \$1,000,000. Robert J. Campbell of this city is president and Edmund Guerin, Q.C., of Montreal, is counsel of the railroad company.

THE SHIRT WAIST MAN SUES VILLAGE RESTAURANT

CHICAGO, August 21.—Sol Bloom, a music publisher, has brought suit for \$50,000 damages against the Union Restaurant and Hotel in Randolph for refusing to serve him while he was clad in a shirt waist and minus a coat.

This is said to be the first time the shirt waist question has been brought before a court. Attorneys for the plaintiff contend that the defendant had no right to refuse to serve Bloom merely because he wore the latest style of men's garments.

The manager of the restaurant, when questioned regarding the refusal, said that patrons wearing shirt waists would only be served at tables adjoining the main dining room. No person would be permitted to enter the dining room unless wearing a coat.

The Castellane Chateau.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A dispatch from Paris to the Herald says: The statement contained in a cable dispatch from Paris to the effect that the Chateau Le Marais, belonging to Count Boni de Castellane, was about to be sold under distress, causes some surprise in Paris.

M. Henri Cachard, of the firm of Couder Bros., who acted for the Count and Countess de Castellane said to a correspondent:

"The Castellane family drew my attention to this erroneous statement. The Chateau owned by Count de Castellane is the Chateau Le Marais, situated near Rambouillet, near Paris, which formerly belonged to the Duchesse de Noailles. It is not going to be sold and there is no question of selling it. The Count and Countess are staying there at present."

Alexander G. Hawes Jr., private secretary to Governor Dole, and Henry Berger, leader of the Government Band, were commissioned yesterday as captains on Governor Dole's staff. Captain Berger has worn double bars before, and he is therefore reappointed. J. W. Pratt and Oscar White received their commissions as majors a few days ago, and further additions are expected to be announced shortly. Two additional appointments were expected yesterday afternoon, but were not made.

PROGRESS OF CAMPAIGN

Roosevelt Confers With McKinley.

DISCORDANT THIRD PARTY

Col. Bryan Preparing His Speech of Acceptance of the Populist Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Governor Roosevelt left for New York this morning on the 10 o'clock train. When asked for information as to his visit, the Governor said he came simply to see the President, desiring to talk over matters concerning the campaign and also regarding his itinerary. The President and Governor Roosevelt discussed campaign policies, with the features of the letters of acceptance, which are soon to be made public. It is the desire of Governor Roosevelt, as a Vice Presidential candidate, to have his utterances on the coming Western tour thoroughly in accord with the views of the Presidential candidate, and he also desires to give expression to and make features of the issues which the President deems most important. Governor Roosevelt expects to make a great many speeches during the campaign and has made arrangements to be in Chicago a week before the election.

Those who conversed with the Governor say he is full of confidence as to the result of the coming election, but at the same time he thinks there should be a vigorous campaign in order to keep the people informed regarding the important issues. The Governor assured the President that there is no question about the State of New York, notwithstanding some complications just now over the State ticket and State convention.

DISCORDANT POPLISTS.

CHICAGO, August 21.—The latest reports received here indicate that the Populist National Committee, which is to meet in this city on the 28th instant, may not be as harmonious as was predicted when the executive committee was in session here early in the month. The meeting is called for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Vice Presidency. When Mr. Towne declined the nomination of the Populists it was generally supposed Mr. Stevenson would receive the Populist endorsement by general consent. The correspondence which has taken place among members of the National Committee of that party since the Executive Committee meeting makes it plain that this result, while apparently still probable, will not be accomplished without a struggle. Indeed, it is understood that many of the leaders of the party are strongly urging that the committee should nominate an independent candidate. Those who take this position include a majority of the officers of the National Committee, among them being Chairman Butler and Treasurer Washburn, who are pronounced in their views. Vice Chairman Edmonson is also said to incline towards the opinion that wisdom demands that the Populists have a candidate of their own in the field. Secretary Edgerton is credited with being the only officer of the organization who is friendly to the endorsement of Mr. Stevenson's candidacy. Mr. Stevenson's friends claim that Edgerton is working in their behalf. The best canvasser of that party in the country has been able to make causes them to feel hopeful of the result. Still, those now committed to this course are considerably below a majority in numbers.

Senator Butler and others who agree with him contend it would be suicidal for their party not to have a candidate of their own political faith in the field. They also hold that unless there is a Populist candidate for second place, many Populist votes will be driven from Mr. Bryan. The National Committee has full power to act in accordance with the instructions of the Sioux Falls convention, and it is presumed its decision, when made, will be final.

BRYAN'S POPLIST ADDRESS.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 21.—Mr. Bryan today completed his speech to be delivered at Lincoln, Neb., in response to the notification of the Populist convention. The speech is about 4,000 words in length and deals largely with the trust question. Mr. Bryan also considers at some length the prosperity contention of the Republicans. He again represents imperialism as the paramount issue and gives some figures to show the burden which he claims militarism will impose.

Accidents Will Happen.

Man wasn't made to suffer, but accidents will happen, and to meet such cases, Nature designed the roots, herbs, gums and leaves for the healing of the nation. Nature's way to treat a cut, bruise or a burn, is to cleanse, draw and heal, and that's the way Kikapoo Indian Salve acts—just as nature acts. It acts that way, because it is Nature's own remedy, compounded from materials gathered in Nature's infallible laboratory; unadulterated, pure and simple. The same ingredients found in Kikapoo Indian Salve were in use for centuries before the Red Men divulged it to the Pale Face. They healed nations ages ago, they act the same today. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kikapoo Indian Remedies.

The Tennis Championship.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 21.—The best week of tennis that Newport has seen in years ended today with the championship challenge match between W. A. Larned and M. D. Whitman. Great interest was shown in the meeting of these men, many people going to the Casino grounds long before the hour of play to secure good seats. The day was fine. M. D. Whitman, holder of the championship, beat W. A. Larned (challenger), 6-4; 1-6; 6-2; 6-2.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ALLIES ARE IN PEKING

(Continued from Page 1)

held on till Gen. Tong sent word that the Christians would be spared, but they must disarm and Father De Hets must leave for the coast. He was escorted to Gen. Ma at Peking, and had been there for three days when Peking was taken. The remaining converts were given one week's food by Gen. Sung, acting under orders from Peking. The Boxers obeyed his orders.

MISSING MISSIONARIES.

CHICAGO, August 21.—A special to the Tribune from Byrrus, Ohio, says: The news of the safety of Dr. Roberts has just reached here in a cablegram from Shanghai. The message states that Dr. Roberts and several missing missionaries who had been stationed on a farm at Koufan have been located with the Legation at Peking and are now with the allied forces, having been liberated on August 16. Two other women who were members of the party are missing. They are Mrs. Charles Roberts and Mrs. Nellie Parker. Mrs. Parker is known to have been killed by the Boxers who surrounded the Koufan farm early in July and grave fears are entertained as to the safety of Mrs. Roberts, who is almost certain to have been captured by the Boxers.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE EMPEROR.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Next with reference to Peking continues both scanty and contradictory. There is still confusion as to the precise date of the allied forces' entry, whether it happened on the 14th or 15th. What is more important for practical purposes, the uncertainty continues to prevail as to the whereabouts of the Emperor Dowager. The Chinese Minister states that he has received a telegram from Peking which shows that the Empress, together with the Emperor, left the capital some days before the arrival of the allied forces. No official news, however, has reached the Chinese Legation here since the receipt of the telegram from Peking announcing the entry of the foreign troops on the 15th. Berlin, like London and Washington, is supplied with both versions of the Imperial movements, while a dispatch has been received from Li Hung Chang announcing that the Court has gone west.

The German Consul at Chefoo telegraphs that the bombardment of the palace is still going on, and that the Empress is believed to be within the walls of the forbidden city.

With regard to the suggested peace negotiations, nothing is at present decided by the Foreign Office.

Li Hung Chang's application to Washington has not yet been officially communicated to Downing street, which has only just dispatched to the British Consul at Shanghai Lord Salisbury's reply to Li's previous suggestion of an armistice. The British Foreign Secretary says that no negotiations can be initiated till the Legation staffs and other foreigners are safely delivered at Tientsin without opposition from the Chinese troops. The opinion of those qualified to express an opinion is that Great Britain would very readily support the proposition for opening negotiations for a definite settlement as soon as possible, especially if made to the United States. England herself has nothing to gain by the Chinese imbroglio, not even in the Yangtze region, where it is clear that she might easily drift into difficulties with other European Powers.

But Russia has already obtained a foothold in Manchuria and the longer hostilities, real or nominal, last, the easier will it be for her to secure her position there. This is scarcely more to the interest of Great Britain than it is to that of Japan. Accounts have been received by missionary societies of the terrible sufferings endured by the missionaries, male and female, in the long journeys from the interior of China to the coast through a hostile population. The province of Szechwan, however, said to be much quieter and the British Consul has been instructed to return to Chung King in an armed river steamer. His needless precipitate retirement was not at all liked by the Foreign Office, and he received instructions to go back at once.

A BUDGET OF BULLETINS.

TIENTSIN, Thursday, August 16.—About 5,000 Chinese troops, which are reported to have been at Sung-Lieu-Ching, left today for Peking, and 2,000 more Chinese troops have gone towards Tung Chow.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The State Department has received a dispatch from Consul Fowler at Chefoo, but it develops technical features and for this reason it will not be given out. It sheds no new light on the situation at Peking.

SHANGHAI, August 21, 6:15 p. m.—The foreign officials here claim that the telegram from Tientsin has been cut. The position of the allies is uncertain and a large body of Chinese troops has taken the field.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The Cabinet today decided to reject the latest appeal from Li Hung Chang for a cessation of hostilities. The reply will be communicated at once to the Chinese Government with a statement for the reasons for the action of this Government. The rejection is based on the non-compliance of the Chinese Government with the specific provisions of the declaration of the United States under date of August 12th.

PARIS, August 21.—The French Foreign Office has received from Li Hung Chang a request similar to the one addressed to the United States Government asking for the appointment of M. Pichon, the French Minister at Peking, or another French representative to France at the peace negotiations. It is said all the Powers have received a like message.

LONDON, August 21.—Divers paragraphs as to the movements of the Chinese Imperial family continue to be received. The treaty ports and are being faithfully transmitted to the European capitals. Those representing the Court as having left Peking are of exclusive Chinese origin. According to them, their Majesties are well on their way to Sian Fu, about 700 miles inland. Fighting was going on at Peking Saturday, according to one report, but according to a dispatch received by the Admiralty from Rear Admiral Bruce, the allies entered the sacred city of Peking Friday.

If the Chinese Government is at Sian Fu, there is no means of getting at them, according to military men without a prolonged campaign and with an armistice as large as Lord Roberts' to secure the bases of communications. Advice from the provincial capitals show that the attitude of the Southern Mandarin has been friendly since the allies reached Peking. Some of the magistrates have been issuing proclamations commanding the Chinese to attend to business and to avoid addition, and asserting that the invasion of foreigners is justified.

GERMANY'S SUGAR PRODUCTION

One and a Half Million Tons During Twelve Months.

BERLIN, August 19.—Germany produced 1,500,000 tons of raw sugar during the twelve months ending July 31st, as against 1,520,000 tons for the previous twelve months.

Germany's exports of war material to China last year aggregated 8,150,000 marks, as against 1,430,000 marks for 1898.

ABOUT TOWN.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

Readers of the Honolulu papers are familiar with it. At first it created considerable excitement. Week after week went by and the good people of Honolulu ceased to wonder and settled down to the fact that what so many of their neighbors said must be true. Any medicine that is endorsed like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills by our own citizens soon becomes a household remedy. Ask any citizen of Honolulu what will cure kidney trouble and the answer invariably is "Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Mr. Charles Comey, of Cyclomere street, this city, is one of the many persons who have tried Doan's Backache Kidney Pills with great advantage. He relates his experience thus: "I have been a hack driver for a number of years past and this is an occupation in which, through exposure to weather and much jumping up and down from the vehicle, one is particularly liable to kidney complaint. I suffered myself, from a lame back for a long while, and in my anxiety to get rid of it tried several things which did not reach the root of my trouble. An advertisement acquainted me with what grand work Doan's Backache Kidney Pills were doing, and I got some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I used them and with very much profit, for they relieved my back wonderfully."

Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Sugar—Raw steady; refined, steady.

LETTER LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST

Of unclaimed letters remaining in the postoffice at Honolulu July 26, 1900:

Alken, W O	Anderson, John
Alexander, Frank	Arbenz, Will
Anderson, H	Austin, C J (2)
Bashford, Chas	Brush, Mr
Becker, Mas Chas	Bradley, W H
Bell, P J	Brown, Hugh K
Beles, Chas	Burn, George
Borse, Frank	Bunker, John
Campin, J W	Cox, T B
Chapin, Chas E	Curry, D
Clark, C D	Clyne, Joseph F
Everett, L M	Felding, Walter
Fagan, F	Focke, M
Gray, Chas W	Gilmore, Chas L
Henderson, E E	
Jesse, Mas I L	Johnson, David
King, Mas William	Kozlek, Chas
King, Earl (2)	Kuthe, Anton (2)
Lackey, Alex	Lietly, W
Matheson, Chas	Moss, E A
Maltzan, Hans	Munn, Fred A
Metz, Case	McAfee, Mr
Miller, Geo	McKillop, John
Moltene, Chas	
Nokes, N J	Nonson, O
OConnell, P J	
Ragsdale, C N	Roland, F M
Richards, F R	Robison, John
Rickard, O	
Scapone, C G	Sculle, A J
Schneider, Wilhelm	Stevens, Harry
Smith, Mas Barney	Syden, Edgar
Tobener, Leon	Townsend, S B
Subon, Charley	
Van Liben Sils	Van Halsenborg, Joseph
Wickford, N J	Wickman, W A
Wingood, W J	Woods, Geo A
Wright, Jno	Wright, C L

REGISTERED LETTERS.

Block, Carl

Quinn, B

Kosior, Josef

Newhall, L P

Rossiter, John

PACKAGES.

Beard, J S

Blackburner, Alfred

Blackie, James

Kimball, Miss Beas-

Leeson, Mrs Emily

Mitchell, Mrs Mary

Moore, Mrs Nune

Metzold, Mrs C

Smith, Mrs F W

Wolfe, Miss Ethel

Whitlie, Mrs J I

Young Mrs. Willie

Zengenberg, Miss

Henrietta

PACKAGES.

Smith, Mrs C

Taylor, Amy May



STOVES

The Original Detroit Stoves

Over 1,500,000 IN USE.

Just received, a new line of Table Cutlery and Silver Plated Ware at new prices. Silver Ware, as you know, formerly paid a duty of 25 per cent; you can save that now. See our new pattern, called the "New Century."

Then ask for a sample of the modern cleaner called

Bon Ami

Which is the French for "good friend." This is a matchless article for all surface cleaning and for polishing metals. It does the combined work of all other preparations, works quick, contains no grit and warranted not to scratch. Contains no acid and will not injure the hands nor any article to which it may be applied.

BON AMI rapidly cleans windows, mirrors, show cases and all articles of glass, brass, silver, nickel, copper, tin, zinc, marble, oilcloth, woodwork, and all painted and unpainted surfaces, also jewelry, filigree work and celluloid. Removes dirt, tar, paint, ink stains, etc., from the hands.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE. King Street, Honolulu.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

It is WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Bore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury, Cures Ulcers, Cures Itching and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatism.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. Be careful to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

LARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.

The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Co.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.

The Koloa Agricultural Co.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

DE WET GETS AWAY AGAIN

Eludes His Pursuers As Before.

HE OUTWITS KITCHENER

English Military Men Say That He Is Proving Himself a Great Strategist.

LONDON, August 17.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts expressing a fear that General De Wet has eluded his pursuers. Lord Roberts says he imagines that De Wet's escape is due to his breaking up his force into small bodies.

PRETORIA, Thursday, August 16.—Gen. De Wet has managed to elude Gen. Kitchener, in spite of the fact that all the British wagons had double teams of picked animals. The Boers evaded the British by marching at night over ground known to them, while their pursuers were obliged to march in the day time.

NEW YORK, August 18.—A Tribune cable from London says: The escape of De Wet after the elaborate dispositions made to surround him is very humiliating to the English Generals and has done some damage to the reputation of Lord Kitchener. Lord Roberts sent Kitchener to take complete control of the operations which were to end in cornering De Wet. Methuen, Ian Hamilton and Smith-Dorrien were co-operating with him, as well as Broadwood's cavalry brigade, so that there must have been some 30,000 troops endeavoring to intercept the 7,000 mounted men who formed De Wet's following.

After being buoyed up for weeks with hopes that this superbly led flying column would be cornered, the British public are not at all pleased to hear that De Wet has got clear away again, has out-marched both Methuen and Kitchener and is heading north to join Delarey, who has taken possession of Rustenberg and seems to be practically master of the country almost up to Yoking.

The few military men left in London are full of admiration for De Wet, in whom they admit the Boers have found a leader of light troops of exceptional ability. His march across the Free State from Bethlehem to the Vaal and northward from the river to Rustenberg is one of the finest performances of the kind in modern campaigns. Bennett Burleigh, the best judge of military tactics among the English newspaper correspondents, wrote of him even before he had added to his former feats that of breaking through Kitchener's cordon.

"Rundlo, Hunter and Methuen are chasing him for three months; he has held the former at bay. Thirty thousand men are watching for him on the border of Natal; he has swooped on the lines of communication, and apparently with a paltry 7,000 men is keeping them at bay. A whole battalion of Yeomanry, a regiment of militia and warm clothing for his whole army have been captured. Honor to whom honor is due, and the first time an English cavalry leader, acting under the same conditions as now surround De Wet, captures 1,000 men, half of them carry, breaks the lines of communication and plays general 'old Harry' with a force of something very near 8,000 men, then I shall speak of him in terms of approbation."

DE WET AND BADEN-POWELL.

PRETORIA, August 18.—Gen. De Wet appeared yesterday at North Commando Nek, held by Gen. Baden-Powell, and sent in a flag of truce, asking the surrender of the British force. Gen. Baden-Powell replied, asking what terms De Wet was prepared to offer. De Wet is evidently moving eastward.

Lord Roberts is issuing new, severe and rigorous orders, rescinding the ones previously issued.

REPORTED ATTEMPT TO KILL THE SHAH

PARIS, August 19.—The Siecle says: A private telegram from Ostend states that an attempt similar in all points to that made by the anarchist Salson in Paris, on August 24, was made yesterday on the Shah of Persia. Details of the assault are lacking.

The Echo de Paris publishes the bare statement from Ostend that an attempt had been made upon the life of the Shah, adding that owing to the late hour of the hour it was impossible to obtain confirmation of the report.

None of the morning papers except the Siecle and the Echo de Paris print the report from Ostend that an attempt was made there on the life of the Shah of Persia.

THE SHAH'S CHARACTERISTICS.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The World's Paris cable says: Since the departure of the Shah of Persia for Ostend the Paris papers are filled with curious anecdotes about him and his suit during his stay here. He caused his Persian servants to be flogged almost daily for the least offense, and once he even ordered one who had upset a candlestick on the table, burning the Shah's hand slightly, to be decapitated. French advisers had great trouble in making the Eastern ruler understand that he must refrain from such practices.

Among the Shah's remarkable purchases was more than two tons of French candles, principally sugar almonds, which he munched at the rate of a pound a day after his discovery of these dainties at the confecters' shop. The thing that bewildered the Shah more than all the other wonders that he saw was the affection of a European husband for his one wife, even long after age had rendered her unattractive. At an official banquet given to the Shah by President Loubet the Asiatic monarch critically surveyed the low-necked matrons around the table. Almost all middle-aged wives of high personages, and then remarked bluntly to General Parent, who sat next to him: "I can't understand why you retain your attachment for women, and especially why you bring them out when they have reached such advanced age. In my harem all women are young."

The Figaro says that the cost of the Shah's purchases while he was here was more than \$1,000,000. When the Shah and his Persian colony vacated the sumptuous mansion provided by the French Government for the visiting royalty it was found necessary to thoroughly clean the entire establishment. Many priceless ta-

peries, carpets and pieces of furniture were ruined. The Shah took but one bath during his stay and that was scolding hot, and not for the sake of cleanliness, but to allay rheumatic pains. During his visit the Shah decorated 250 people, including Chinese, the American palmist, who predicted the attempted shooting of the Shah four days before the event.

San Francisco's Population.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The schedules of the census of San Francisco are now being verified at the Census Office. From unofficial sources it is estimated that the result will show that San Francisco has a population of 568,870, an increase of 69,883 since the census was taken ten years ago, or a percentage of 23.37 during the decade. In 1890 San Francisco had a population of 298,987.

The Census Bureau now has before it all the schedules relative to San Francisco's population and the work of counting the same is progressing rapidly, and Director Merriam hopes to be able to announce the official figures within the next week.

DR. SMITH TO COME ON CHINA

New President of Oahu Brings With Him Several Teachers.

Prof. Arthur Maxson Smith, the new president of Oahu College, will arrive from the States on the China on September 13th accompanied by his wife and family. This news was received in a letter to Chief Justice W. F. Frear which arrived by the Gaelic yesterday.

Prof. Smith states in his letter that he brings with him three new teachers for the college. William M. Burns, who will be the new professor of mathematics, is a graduate of the University of Chicago and has for some time been a professor of mathematics in one of the Chicago high schools. Miss Helen V. Johnson, who will be the director of the art department, is a well-known artist of Chicago. Prof. Ballaseyus, who comes to assume charge of the musical work is a New Yorker and is very highly spoken of. The three will prove acquisitions to the teaching staff of Oahu. With Prof. Smith will also come a teacher for the kindergarten of Punahou Preparatory school. She is Miss Ueckle, a young lady who has had much experience in kindergarten work in the States. It is likely that a new matron for the girls department of the college will also be brought by Prof. Smith, but as yet none has been chosen.

The Chicago papers singled out Prof. Smith for special praise in their descriptions of the recent commencement exercises at the University of Chicago. The Times-Herald prints a portrait of him with the following story concerning him: "Arthur Maxson Smith, who took his doctor's degree yesterday at the University of Chicago and who will take up the position of the presidency of Oahu College at Honolulu, is considered by the authorities at the university as one of the brightest young men ever turned out of the school. In fact, his recommendation for the position at the head of the leading school in Hawaii was made by Dr. Harper at the request of the trustees of the Island college. Mr. Smith is a Californian, and took his first collegiate degree, that of bachelor of arts, at Pomona College in the Golden State, and followed it up with a course at the University of Chicago, where after two years he was graduated from the divinity school. In 1896 he was called to take the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Marshall, Mich., which he held for two years, and in 1898 came back to the University of Chicago in order to take some advanced studies in theology and religious work."

The Chronicle says: "Arthur Maxson Smith was the student who attracted most attention in the conferring of the degrees. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy. Dr. Smith will go to Honolulu to assume the presidency of Oahu college." This is the Tribune's comment: "The Rev. Arthur Maxson Smith, who took the degree of doctor of philosophy yesterday, will start immediately for Honolulu, where he has been elected President of Oahu College, the largest educational institution in the Hawaiian Islands. The college was established fifty years ago by missionaries of the congregational Church and has property and endowment valued at \$1,000,000."

BULGARIA DEFIES THE ROUMANIANS

LONDON, August 21.—Referring to the tension between Roumania and Bulgaria caused by the demand of the Roumanian Government for the arrest of Sarafow, president of the revolutionary committee of Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, together with the suppression of the revolutionary organ, the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Express says: "The Bulgarian reply to the note of Roumania has been received at Bucharest. It is couched in aggressive terms. Bulgarian troops are being continually moved to the frontier. The Macedonian revolutionary committee has collected 1,000 volunteers under the command of Bulgarian regular officers and will raid Roumanian territory. Three Roumanian army corps are mobilizing."

King Charles, speaking to his officers Sunday, said: "Gentlemen, be ready for war. It can happen at any moment. You will prove yourselves worthy successors of the heroes of 1877."

Addressing the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. La Hovary, he said: "Thus do the ungrateful Bulgarians repay all the blood we shed for them in 1877."

The Roumanian Minister at Sofia will be immediately recalled.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

W. R. Sims returned in the bark Archer yesterday much improved in health after a vacation spent on the Coast. He will return to his desk at the office of the Wilder Steamship Company.

CHINESE CRISIS IN BRIEF ITEMS

Yuan Shi Kia, Governor of Shantung, is dead.

The Austrian envoy has been slightly wounded.

The missionaries at Pao Ting Pu are all killed.

British transports have been recalled to Shanghai.

The French may land 150 bluejackets at Shanghai.

France regards England's Yang-tse policy as selfish.

The Americans at Swatow have asked for a warship.

Russia is making a successful campaign in Manchuria.

Japan may land troops to protect her subjects at Shanghai.

General Chaffee may get the next vacancy as major general.

Troops of the relief column were sent to the battle of Chiao-chi Wan.

The Japanese entered Tung Chow by blowing open the gates.

The Czar says he only seeks the restoration of peace in China.

Germany will insist on full redress for the attacks on legations.

The Russians have captured Yuk Shi Pass, defeating 7,000 Chinese.

American military headgear is regarded as poor for hot weather.

Sir Robert Hart is said to have left Peking under Chinese protection.

A Russian regiment has landed in the Ping Yang district of Corea.

Russian testimony denies the charge of Russian atrocities at Tien-Tsin.

Germany favors the pursuit and capture of the fleeing Chinese rulers.

All Americans at Hankow, including the Consul, have gone to Shanghai.

Five hundred Chinese dead were left on the battlefield of Chiao-chi Wan.

The bombardment and capture of New Chwang by the Russians has been confirmed.

Japan may use its good offices on behalf of the Emperor and Empress Dowager.

Russians are opposed to any yielding in the plan to land troops at Shanghai.

The Americans made a great record for tenacity at the battle of Tien-Tsin, July 16th.

There is a revolutionary movement in the Yang-tse not directed against foreigners.

President McKinley is said to favor an international conference to deal with China.

The hardest fighting at the battle of Yang Tsin was done by the English and American troops.

The transport Indiana, carrying a battalion of the Fifteenth Infantry, has arrived at Taku.

Japan, smarting under Russia's occupation of Newchwang, may send an army into Corea.

Conger telegraphs that the State Department cipher has not been discovered by the Chinese.

Count von Waldersee left Berlin for China on August 20. He had great ovations in German cities.

M. Pichon, French Minister to China, has been made a commander of the French Legion of Honor.

The Governor of Shantung says that the Empress Dowager has gone to an Imperial palace in Shen Si.

The United States will establish a temporary garrison at Taku. No large force will be kept in China.

It is said the Emperor and Dowager Empress are sixty miles west of Peking, under the constraint of Prince Tuan.

The cruiser New Orleans has reached Wu Sung, but the presence of our forces at Shanghai is not thought necessary.

The Russians took Chingnan Pass after a bloody battle in which the Chinese suffered heavily, losing four or five guns.

Among the lost missionaries are Miss H. J. Rice, Miss M. E. Huston, Mrs. E. Cooper and three Saunders children, all murdered.

Under Secretary Broderick says Great Britain is prepared to put forward her full strength to defend her interests in China.

The French, Italian, Belgian, Austrian and Dutch legations in Peking, and all private foreign property there have been destroyed.

Prince Ching, who is again in power at Peking, is a strong friend of foreigners. He is a Manchu of royal blood, son of the celebrated Prince Kung.

The Kaiser honored Von Waldersee highly on his departure from Cassel, and toasted the Czar and the Emperor of Austria for their ready acceptance of him for commander in chief.

The fall of Peking has led Li Hung Chang to make a new appeal to the United States for peace negotiations. He wants Mr. Conger or some one else to act as an intermediary. The overtures will probably be rejected.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has shipped to China on one of the transports a unique house for his own use in the campaign. He calls it his "Kriegshaus" (war house). It is built entirely of asbestos and is hard as stone. It is bullet-proof, fire-proof, water-proof, insulated against electricity, proof against heat and against cold. It is in sections, arranged so as to be easily portable, and is packed in boxes, in the hold of the transport. In this house are seven large, comfortable rooms, consisting of an audience chamber, workshop, bedroom and bathroom for the Field Marshal, a room for his adjutant and rooms for his servants.

In Syracuse the shirt-waist woman is being publicly rebuked for wearing transparent sleeves and yokes in her summer gowns. The style made the streets and cars look like a saturnalia of women in low-cut evening gowns, the neck and arms showing through the net, lace and chiffon covering. The Rev. William F. Dougherty of St. Vincent de Paul's Church noticed this, and last Sunday, at the conclusion of his morning sermon, he administered a rebuke to the feminine members of his congregation who wore the diaphanous gowns with open-work tops and sleeves. He said he had been surprised and shocked at the sight of women and girls wearing light dress material in public as thin as a veil. The custom, he said, was bordering on indecency, and should not be followed by any woman.

New York clubdom and society talks of little else than Thomas Nelson Page's scorching arraignment of the "Four Hundred" in his speech at the

"old home" celebration at Concord, N. H. The prominence of Page as an author and in society puts a sting in his criticism which makes the element of society at which he struck win as it never winned before. Naturally, his remark about "a spectacle of divorced and doubly divorced men and women and their parasites" has produced much indignation, especially in the ranks of the divorced and remarried. Page is himself a representative of the aristocracy of the old south. He has based many of his stories on the first families of Virginia, and behind his words is presumed to lurk a comparison between the "400" and the first families of Virginia.

The Paris Exposition awards ten grand prizes and three gold medals to the Secretary of Agriculture; a grand prize to Professor True, chief of the office of experiment stations; gold medals to Messrs. Marven and Henry of the weather bureau; Atwater and Evans, of the experiment station offices; Williams of the division of agriculture, and silver medals to Messrs. Pearson, dairy division; Whitney, division of soils; Galloway and Woods, division of vegetable physiology and pathology; Doherty, bureau of animal industry, and Benton, division of entomology.

The United States Census Bureau in Washington today announced the population of Chicago to be 1,698,575. There is general dissatisfaction with these figures. The school census, which is taken every year, was announced last week, and shows the city's population to be 2,007,695, which exceeds the Government's count by 309,120. "The Government figures are certainly 300,000 out of the way," declared Robert C. Givens, president of the Two-Million Club, when shown the official figures. "There is no reason why we should not place credence in the figures turned in by Supervisor Griffin of the school census."

Last Governor of Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—J. D. Baker, his wife and Miss H. Hapai were passengers on the bark Roderick Dhu, which arrived today from Hilo. Baker was the last Governor of the islands of Hawaii under the reign of royalty and was a life-long friend of the late Kalakaua. He stands six feet four inches in height and is built in proportion. He is a full-blooded Hawaiian and one of the most influential men in the island whence he comes. Miss Hapai is the daughter of one of the Judges of Hawaii. The party goes from here to New York and then to Paris. The Roderick Dhu was twenty-two days on the voyage.

TROUBLESOME TO THE ARMY.

During the Civil War, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the a. n. had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for T. I.

Miss Bolla Weight is booked for passage on the Australia.

WE CANDIDLY BELIEVE That Our Assortment —OF—

House and Evening Slippers

Are fully up to what the fashionables want. THE PRICES? They are not high—only reasonable, quality considered.

MANUFACTURERS SHOE COMPANY

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat a iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disstons' Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes, Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and Paraffine Candles.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.,

LIMITED
Fort Street Store.

J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.
The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPPS.

GENTS' Reclining Chairs
The kind that are meant to rest easy in.

Feather Pillows
Without an odor.

Mattresses
Made from the finest hair.

Portieres
To make the house look pretty.

Chiffoniers
Of many varieties.

FURNITURE COVERING
And trimmings to match.

J. Hopp & Co.
LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.
King and Bethel Sts.
J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company
NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.
NAVY CONTRACTORS.
G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER D. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY AUGUST 31, 1900.

REGARDING CHINA.

The situation at Peking as given in the Advertiser's Associated Press special bringing twelve hours' later news than that which reached Honolulu in the first file, is as follows: After the removal of the Legations a successful attack was made upon the Imperial City, the walled enclosure occupied by the Manchu retainers of the court and enclosing a second fortified space wherein is located the palaces of the Emperor, the Empress Dowager and the Princes of the Blood. This sanctuary of the Imperial Clan was occupied by picked Chinese troops whom the allies, when the dispatches closed, were about to attack. It is probable by this time that the Forbidden City has been taken.

There are apprehensions in London that the Chinese will gather in the rear of Peking and cut off the allied forces but as more foreign troops are all the while disembarking at Taku to form Von Waldersee's ultimate force of 200,000 men it is not likely that the capture of Peking have reason to fear a back fire.

Trouble of a serious kind, however, is apparently brewing in the Yangtze valley and Shanghai calls in a voice bordering on hysteria for 15,000 men. The Southern Viceroy, as will be remembered, predicted dire things in case the foreigners violated the sanctities of Peking; and since the capture of that city signs of hostility have been observed in Shanghai and in the adjacent provinces. One rumor has it that the Southern leaders want to start a revolution, not against foreigners but against the Northern Manchus. This would be a reasonable thing to do as the South is occupied by the pure Chinese whom the Manchus conquered three centuries ago and no love is lost between them; but it is argued in Shanghai that if any kind of a revolution starts the natural hatred of the Chinese for the white interlopers, set on fire by the excitement of war, would vent itself upon the foreign establishments. Besides the murder of missionaries of the South bodes no good to any kind of a "foreign devil."

The fate of the Emperor and Empress Dowager is subject to rumor only. A story is printed that these sovereigns are surrounded by Japanese cavalry; but as Japan has no cavalry to speak of and took but few mounted men to China, the report may be set down as an invention. The chances are that the Emperor and the Dowager are not being pursued at all. The army now in Peking, until re-enforced, can hardly spare enough men for so desperate a chase as that of the Imperial family and its immense body guard.

QUALIFIED VOTERS.

Editor Advertiser: Are those who were voters under the Republic of Hawaii entitled to vote at the primaries about to be held and at the elections next November, or are American citizens only eligible to vote? If the latter is the case, by what right are Hawaiian voters disfranchised without their consent?

ENQUIRER.

Only American citizens are entitled to vote at either the primaries or the regular election.

The primary elections to be held next Saturday are to be participated in only by American citizens who support the principles of the Republican party.

American citizens in Hawaii who are entitled to vote are (1) men, 21 years of age, born in the United States, or naturalized under United States law, who have lived in Hawaii one year. (2) Men, 21 years of age, born in Hawaii or regularly naturalized, either under the Kingdom or the Provisional Government. (No citizens were naturalized by the Republic.)

A further requisite is that voters shall be able to read and write either the English or Hawaiian language.

Men who were allowed to vote under the Constitution of 1887, or who received "special rights" privileges under the Republic, did not thereby become naturalized Hawaiians, because they did not forswear allegiance to their own countries.

Congress had the power to prescribe who should be voters, and saw fit not to continue these privileges, but by the Territorial Act limited the franchise to actual citizens.

This law will exclude the great majority of the English, Germans and Portuguese who have heretofore voted at Hawaiian elections; but any of them who have lived here for five years prior to June 14, can become naturalized before Judge Estee in about three and a half minutes for three and a half dollars.

THE ANTI-HAOLE MOVEMENT.

When the Advertiser discovered that the Independent party intended to run an anti-haole campaign, the organ from which that party takes its name remarked complacently: "There is more truth than poetry in the Advertiser's latest find." But now because Mr. Kauiia, Bob Wilcox's companion on the stump says the same thing, the Independent arraigns him in the following terms:

If Mr. Kauiia is correctly reported by the Hilo papers as saying that his "party" will vote for Hawaiians only at the coming election, and that "no haoles need apply," he has simply added another nail to his political coffin and proven once more what a double-distilled ass he is. Mr. Kauiia, in the first place, has no party. His independence consists in bleeding the Democratic as well as the Republican party for coin to be used "politically" (the haole). Wilcox and Kauiia are not to be blamed for the insane utterances of Kauiia, and we will endorse them most heartily when they advise the Aloha Alma people to throw Mr. Kauiia out of the Hawaiians' political window and relegate him to the political cesspool where he belongs. He has done him enough to the Hawaiians, and the time has come for the men and women who love these islands to call a halt and choke him off for good and forever.

HARMONY IN THE PARTY.

Unity of action, and harmony among all of its members, is essential if the Republican party is to be successful at the coming elections in Hawaii. That harmony does not now exist is a patent fact. Such being the case, it behooves all who desire the advancement of Republican principles to have a heart to heart conference and understanding of what the internal party differences consist, and how they may be healed.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the causes which have led up to the present status. They are well known. The fact is, however, that among the conservative, thinking Republicans of Honolulu—men who want neither office nor patronage—men who do their own thinking and who will not be stampeded by a party slogan—there is serious distrust of the intentions and bona fides of a number of the gentlemen now managing the local party machinery. They fear that an attempt is being made to fasten upon this community a political "machine" which will "work" the public service and patronage for selfish personal ends. This fear may be right, it may be wrong. We are stating the fact that it exists, and that extensively. Remove it before election and the party will poll its full strength. Fail to remove it and defeat will be probable if not certain.

How can it be removed? One chief cause of distrust is the strong fight made at the Territorial convention in favor of the so-called "open primary." That is to say, instead of requiring all Republican voters in a precinct to register before the date of election, giving an opportunity to ascertain whether they are bona fide voters, resident in the district, the registry is held open until the very last minute, so that a man can be run in, registered and voted without any opportunity to check up or verify his status.

This opens the door to colonizing voters from other districts, and to the registering and voting of men who are either not Republicans or who are not voters at all, thereby swamping out the real Republican vote of the district.

Whether any one in Honolulu intends to make use of such methods or not remains to be seen. It is certain that the "open primary" is one of the "machine" methods in the States, and also, that against the protest of a majority of the last Republican Territorial Convention it was adopted here, a vote against it being reconsidered and reversed in the interest of "harmony" owing to the violent opposition of the minority.

If the primary proceedings next Friday and Saturday nights are fairly conducted, and there is no attempt to colonize or to drown out the genuine Republican vote of the several precincts, this fear will be allayed, and, if good nominations are made for members of the Legislature, harmony will prevail and the party will make a strong showing.

On the other hand if the low type of ward political methods common to some cities of the Union is followed, the primaries may be carried, but it will so intensify the distrust above referred to that many of the strongest local Republicans will, in the interest of the party and honest government, openly oppose the party nominees.

Harmony and success can be achieved by following fair open methods and it can be secured in no other way.

All this in spite of the fact that the proprietor of the Independent has been advocating Kauiia's present policy for years. Why this sudden change? Is it because Joseph O. Carter and one or two other haoles who are understood to have backed the paper want independent nominations, or has our esteemed contemporary made up its mind that there are not enough competent natives to fill the offices?

HAWAII AND THE UNION.

The anti-Imperialists, in the platform adopted at Indianapolis, demand the independence of Hawaii and to that extent come into line with the Wilcox party here that wants to restore the Queen. Anti-Imperialism and the recreation of a monarchy are not convertible terms; but doubtless the anti-Imperialists, if they could keep America within its Mainland limits, would not mind a trifle of inconsistency.

The independence of Hawaii, however, would have to be preceded by an amendment to the organic law of the United States embodying the principle of disunion—and anyone who thinks such an amendment will ever be adopted is fatuous indeed. Disunion is a dead issue—it was bombaraded to death on twenty-eight hundred battlefields. Nothing but treason, in superior force, could breathe into it the breath of life. As reconstructed after the Civil War the United States is an "indissoluble union of inextinguishable States," and Hawaii, as an Inchoate State, temporarily vested with the Territorial form, is an everlasting part of it. Nothing save force of arms can ever disturb the existing relation of the States and Territories to the Federal Union.

Of course these are truisms and it is astonishing that they have to be taught any class of American citizens as well-informed as are the anti-Imperialists. Those agitators ought to know that the peaceable separation of Hawaii from the Union is as impossible as the peaceable separation of Arizona or New Mexico from the Union. These islands are in to stay. To take them out, were that possible, would break the chain which binds the American Union into a nation and a great power.

One's party is only worth supporting when it seeks to confer good government.

The British have General De Wet in a corner every few days but he always dodges around the corner just before they can make him "IT."

As Bryan says, the American flag was hoisted down in Mexico but he forgets to add that this concession was not made while the Mexican flag was flying. The cactus standard had to come down first.

Republicans who do not care to be ruled, in a party sense, by the tax-eaters, should remember that the delegates elected tomorrow will name the men who are to select the new Republican Territorial Committee.

It has been boastfully said that every delegate chosen at the primaries by the machine will be pledged to the City and County government scheme. Taxpayers who are not eager to burden themselves with the support of a throng of hungry job-chasers should remember this at the polls.

If the machine men override the Republican majority in the next primaries as they did in the last ones by running in the Wilcox anti-Republican following, they may as well be given the chance to pay every dollar of the campaign expenses out of their own pockets. Conservative Republicans whose rights have been thrown down can hardly be expected to foot the bills.

A fresh outbreak of plague in the Colonies, the recurrence of the disease in Osaka and its appearance at Hamburg, are reminders that no seaport is immune from the visitations of the Black Death. Since May Honolulu has been disposed to forget the plague and its lessons, nothing more being heard of some of the serious precautions then determined upon. Are we to go on living in a Fool's Paradise or are we to profit by the experience of other places, many of them not nearly so much exposed to the calls of the pestilence as is Honolulu?

No primary is Republican unless its votes are cast by Republicans.

If the stories of the Shah's conduct in Paris are true it is not surprising that other European capitals are finding it inconvenient to receive him.

The \$100,000 reward for the discovery of the murderer of Wm. Goebel was sure to inspire perjury and on that account, among others, there will always be a belief that Caleb Powers, Secretary of State of Kentucky, was unjustly convicted.

The Imperial family of China may or may not have escaped, but the chances are that it is well on the road to some remote part of the country. As to the particular locality one may perhaps guess it if he looks in the opposite direction to that indicated by Li Hung Chang and other voluble Chinese dignitaries.

The Honolulu Chinaman who died en route to Japan, a victim of the bubonic plague, draws public attention once more to the fact that Honolulu is never safe from epidemics. A week sooner and the man might have died here. The case will not be without benefit, however, if it renews and refreshes the vigilance of the Board of Health in regard to the public cleanliness.

The rescue of the envoys in Peking gratifies the civilized world. When the full story of their defence of the British legation has been told, it will be one of the most thrilling episodes in modern history. To hold out so long and under such stress of circumstances, while surrounded by a multitude of enemies and at times hopeless of relief was one of the heroic achievements of the age.

Few if any city charters in the United States are successful. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they have disappointed the expectation of economy and reform. The reason is that they are controlled either all the time or part of the time by men who are in politics for what they can make out of it. Such men and such men only are the inspiration of the City and County movement here.

The American soldiers won genuine respect abroad for their dash and courage before Peking. The troops in action have been fighting pretty steadily since 1898 in Cuba and the Philippines and have apparently learned their business. Compliments for them come from the Kaiser, Count von Waldersee, Admiral Seymour and other foreign military experts who do not waste their admiration on poor material.

The fact that Americans form the largest number of applicants for the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, given to foreigners who helped make the Exposition a success, will excite derision in Europe. That effete continent persists in the idea that the Yankee calls himself a "stern disciplinarian" of titles though, as a matter of fact, he is likely to belong to a secret society whose members are all Potentates, Nobles, Chief Rulers, Sovereigns or Knights. More titles of nobility are worn in America than in any other country of the globe and it is perfectly natural, when the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor is in sight, for us all to break for it as one man.

John Wise says that President Cleveland would have restored the Queen but for a Republican Congress. As a matter of fact the death blow to the Queen's cause was given by Albert S. Willis, the Democratic Minister who reported to Cleveland that the deposed ruler would insist, in case of her return to power, upon beheading nine or ten annexationists. When Cleveland heard this he dropped the idea of restoration and turned over the settlement to the wider discretion of Congress. It has always been suspected that the President, viewing the storm his Hawaiian venture had raised, told Willis to find him a means of escape, whereupon that astute Democrat made up the decapitation story. Be this as it may the facts remain that a Democratic envoy killed the restoration scheme, that Cleveland sent no flowers to the funeral and that Morgan and other Democratic leaders had a war dance on the grave.

LABOR DAY PLEASURES

Good Prizes for Athletic Events.

ALL PLANS ARE MATURING

Contributions of Citizens to Fund Reach Nearly Eighteen Hundred Dollars.

The Labor Day sports committee has decided to distribute \$300 in prizes for the following events:

Half mile bicycle race, open; one-fourth mile bicycle race, open; one-fourth mile bicycle race, for boys under 14 years; sack race; fat man's race (over 200 pounds); 100 yards, open; 50 yards, apprentices, all trades; 50 yards, boys under 12; 50 yards, boys under 18; 50 yards, girls under 12; 50 yards, girls under 18; standing broad jump; running broad jump; running high jump; putting 15-pound shot; old man's race (over 60 years). Three prizes will be given for each event.

The parade will start next Monday at 9 a. m. and will probably last until 11 a. m. The procession will disband at the Government building, where three orations will be delivered. The sports at Kaplani Park will commence at 1 p. m. and the day's celebration will conclude with a grand ball at the Drill-shed at 9 p. m.

Mr. C. Roe, who declined the honor of acting as grand marshal of the parade, will continue to act as chairman of the Labor Day general arrangements committee.

Contributions toward the celebration fund are still being received and should be forwarded to one of the members of the collection committee.

Floats will assemble at 8 o'clock next Monday morning at the Drillshed. Business firms or others who contemplate sending a float are requested to notify one of the committee of arrangements, who will have the honor of handing the float to the parade at P. M. Hall to give information or transact business relating to Monday's celebration.

A request has been made of the Labor Day people to furnish \$25 for a prize to be given to the winner of next Saturday's yacht race to Lahaina; the request was not entertained.

George Ward will act as grand marshal of the parade. Messrs. George Campbell, H. L. Wolfe, C. Howland and George R. Stowe will officiate as aides.

The parade committee has expended up to date about \$300. Charles R. Haverin has obtained the park refreshment contract and Frank Godfrey will print the official program.

The literary exercises will be under the superintendence of Messrs. H. L. Wolfe, J. Dillon and Mr. Slattery. Fred. Howland will be floor manager of the ball, assisted by L. J. Johnston.

Following will be found a list of contributors to the celebration fund, together with their respective donations:

Union Grill, \$2.50; Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., \$25; Washington Mercantile Co., \$10; E. Peck & Co., \$5; Fred. Harnisch, \$5; Bailey's Honolulu Cycles, \$5; Alfred Magson, \$2.50; E. H. F. Waters, \$2.50; M. Brasch & Co., \$5; Honolulu Cycles Co., \$2; H. S. Wideman, \$10; J. H. West, \$5; New England Bakery, \$2; G. Dietz, \$1; Alexander & Baldwin, \$100; W. C. Peacock, \$50; C. Brewer & Co., \$50; L. B. Kerr & Co., \$10; Hawaiian Gazette Co., \$5; Victor Hoffman, \$50; W. F. Singer, \$10; T. B. Murray, \$2.50; Honolulu Stockyards Co., \$10; Bulletin Publishing Co., \$10; The Hub, \$10; Honolulu Steam Laundry, \$5; John P. Boller, \$10; Henry May & Co., \$50; E. O. Hall & Son, \$25; Gear, Lansing & Co., \$10; Salter & Walby, \$10; Robert Grieve Publishing Co., \$5; White, May & Co., \$5; A. Harrison Mill Co., \$10; Pacific Hardware Co., \$5; B. P. Ehlers & Co., \$5; S. L. Horner, \$1; Albert Ekin, \$2; Hobson Drug Co., \$10; Club Stables, \$20; P. F. Ryan and C. R. Dement, \$25; Dick Daly, \$10; L. H. Dee, \$25; Mercantile Exchange, \$20; Bergrstrom, Music Co., \$10; Criterion saloon, \$25; Benson, Smith & Co., \$25; Manufacturers' Shoe Co., \$10; Camara & Co., \$10; H. Hackfeld & Co., \$100; Consolidated Soda Water Works, \$5; M. Phillips & Co., \$25; Lucas Bros., \$10; H. Nolte, \$10; First American Savings Bank, \$25; M. McInerney, \$10; Lewers & Cooke, \$25; Thos. G. Thrum, \$10; Claus Spreckels & Co., \$25; Bank of Hawaii, \$25; Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, \$25; Paul Neumann, \$10; Atkinson & Judd, \$10; Union Feed Co., \$10; Lovejoy & Co., \$25; Allen & Robinson, \$25; McCabe, Hamilton & Roney, \$10; Gonzales & Co., \$5; Theo. Davies & Co., \$100; F. A. Schaefer & Co., \$25; L. F. Prescott, \$5; Lewis & Co., \$10; J. Lando, \$2.50; H. H. Williams, \$5; Will E. Fisher, \$5; T. J. King, \$5; W. S. Grinbaum & Co., \$25; Bishop & Co., \$25; The Kaish, \$10; Castle, Cooke & Co., \$100; E. S. Cunha, \$10; W. G. Irwin & Co., \$100; B. P. Dillingham, \$25; E. W. Peterson, \$10; Cotton, Neill & Co., \$25; G. Schuman, \$5; Macfarlane & Co., \$20; Metropolitan Meat Co., \$20; W. W. Dimond & Co., \$25; Geo. Andrews, \$25; Hawaiian News Co., \$5; Harry Armstrong, \$10; W. W. Wright, \$10; Sterling, \$10; Wall, Nichols, \$5. Total, \$1,747.50.

The following amounts were collected yesterday: Hyman Bros., \$25; Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., \$10; J. C. Cohen, \$5; Hart & Co., \$5; The Kaish, \$5; J. W. McDonald, \$5; W. H. Pain, \$5; Hawaiian Hardware Co., \$5; E. A. Williams, \$2.50.

The above names do not complete the list of contributors, as several places of business have been overlooked by the collectors, who will call on them tomorrow. Several of the trades unions have also to be heard from.

It has been decided to make the age limit in the old man's race fifty instead of sixty years.

MANY AMERICANS WANT A FRENCH DECORATION

PARIS, August 22.—Regarding the accusation that he violated the constitution in accepting the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor tendered in behalf of the French nation, Ferdinand W. Peck, the Commissioner General of the United States at the Paris Exposition, said today:

"I was especially careful not to make a formal acceptance of the same when presented to me by M. de Launay Belleville, (Director General of the Exposition,) in behalf of President Loubet.

"Want of Watchfulness Makes the Thief."

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health. The one effective, natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Disordered Blood—"My father has long been troubled with disordered blood and weak back. Hood's Sarsaparilla made him strong and healthy; he works every day." A. S. Wykes, S. Easton, Pa.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-drugging and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I stated to him that I had examined the laws of the United States on the subject, and that while greatly appreciating the honor, I could not make a formal acceptance at the present time.

Mr. Peck has received the decoration, possession of which he still holds, pending advice from Washington.

The Paris edition of the New York Times says over ninety applications for the decoration of the Legion of Honor have been made by the American Commission, which is twice as many as made by any other foreign commission. A list was furnished to the French authorities on their invitation for each foreign commissioner to recommend such members of his staff as he deemed worthy of the cross. Mr. Peck's list included Mrs. Potter-Palmer, Mrs. Daniel Manning and Michael H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, from the National Commissioners; the directors of the various United States sections and their assistants and most of the important American exhibitors.

The applications for Messdames Potter-Palmer and Manning were refused. In this connection the Paris edition of The Times says:

"Either this is a measure of precaution in view of the jealous uproar which it would create among French women of note, who have been denied the honor, or perhaps, it is owing to social rivalries."

A Stand at Machadodorp.

TWYFFELAAR, Monday, August 20.—Through secret intelligence agents, the British authorities learn that General Louis Botha, the commander-in-chief of the Boer forces; General Lucas Meyer, the commander of the Orange Free State forces, and General Schalk Burger, Vice-President of the Transvaal Republic, with 8,000 Boers, have assembled at Machadodorp (generally understood to be the headquarters of President Kruger, on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay railroad) with the whole Boer artillery, including the heavy pieces formerly at Pretoria.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts dated August 21: "Lieutenant Colonel Sitwell, reconnoitering near Ventersburg, engaged the Boers. Two British were wounded. Lieutenants Spedding, Davenport, Surtees and Watson and a medical officer and twenty-four men are missing. "Hamilton has crossed the Crocodile river."

"Paget and Baden-Powell engaged the commandoes protecting Dewet August 20. Lieutenant Flowers and one man were killed. Lieutenant Kirby and six men were wounded."

C. P. Huntington's Will.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Charles W. Tweed, general counsel and second vice-president of the Southern Pacific road, discussing the will of C. P. Huntington, said:

"We expect now that the will will be made public by Wednesday afternoon, or if not then, on Thursday morning. There were a number of matters of importance which we have been steadily working at for several days and these will not be in shape until Wednesday or Thursday. There is nothing to say yet about the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Huntington except that we all put our shoulders to the wheel, as we sometimes say and kept things going as they were before we lost Mr. Huntington."

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
GALIC	AUG. 28	DORIC	AUG. 28
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 7	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 7
CHINA	SEPT. 13	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 14
DORIC	SEPT. 22	COPTIC	SEPT. 22
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 29	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 7
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 9
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 17	GALIC	OCT. 19
PEKING	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27
JALIC	NOV. 1	CHINA	NOV. 1
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1	DORIC	NOV. 13
CHINA	NOV. 20	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20
DORIC	NOV. 27	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 30
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	COPTIC	DEC. 13
		AMERICA MARU	DEC. 25
		PEKING	DEC. 25

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME-KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU, Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kana-kahi, Lahaina, Massena Bay, Kihel, Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE, McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihel, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings. Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA, Sails every Monday for Kana-kahi, Kamao, Maunaloa, Kamaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Sup't.

During

The year 1899, 37,696 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact? These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others they will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE,
Sales Agent.

AT WALLS OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY

Americans Before the Gates of the Palace.

SHANGHAI IN DANGER AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN WANTED THERE

A Pessimistic Feeling in London—Chaffee Supersedes Conger—
Kaiser Takes the German Reins—Details of Peking's
Capture by the Allies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remy:

CHIEFOO, Aug. 21, TAKU, Aug. 21.—Dickens' command is landing today; Peking 16th. All except Imperial city cleared of Chinese troops; American troops first to enter Imperial city, have penetrated to the gates of the palace, Captain Kelly, Fifth Artillery, killed on 15th. Morning 15th, Sixth Cavalry and about 400 English and Japanese dispersed about 1,000 Boxers eight miles outside of Tien-Tsin. About 100 Chinese killed, five Americans wounded. Chaffee's losses six killed, thirty wounded, two days' fighting.

REMY.

The Navy Department understands from the reference to the palace that the American troops after penetrating the Imperial city were, when the dispatch was sent, attacking the forbidden city. This is the inner enclosure of the Imperial city.

SHANGHAI IN DANGER.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The executive committee of the American Asiatic Committee has received the following cablegram from the American Association of China at Shanghai, and have forwarded it to the Secretary of State:

"Situation Yang Tse valley increasingly critical; military estimate 15,000 troops needed to effectively protect Shanghai; urge Government immediately to send quota."

ENGLISH PESSIMISM.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

There is again a revival of something like pessimism in official and political circles here or in the scanty remnants of them left in London by the ravages of the holiday season. After the exhilaration caused by the first news of the entry of the allies into Peking there has come a rebound. The cessation of direct communication with the allied commanders at the front is not at all liked, nor does Admiral Bruce's telegram stating that the forbidden city was entered on the 17th do much to console the doubters. In the first place, it is pointed out that the Admiral does not profess to have heard his news officially from Gen. Gaselee, but only gives it on the authority of reports current at Taku and we know by this time what reports in Chinese towns are worth; secondly, even if the authentic news is four days old—and much may have happened since then—the silence of the Generals lends color to a Shanghai statement that the wires to Tien-Tsin are cut and may help to explain the hurried march of the German and Italian reinforcements to Peking.

Assuming that even the sacred city and the palace are captured, the difficulties of the allies are by no means at an end. Their force is, of course, more than sufficient to repel any attack which might be made on them either by Boxers or by Imperial troops, but when it is remembered that they have to police the great straggling city of Peking, with its million inhabitants and to keep open the line of communication to the coast, their strength is by no means excessive, even if it is sufficient to hold the city.

Besides, the allied Generals, like Lord Roberts in South Africa, may have advanced too fast to effectively occupy the country behind them. The speed of their march was rendered necessary by the position of the Legations, for if the relief column had not come four days later it might have come too late. Still, if the Chinese troops defeated at Peking and Yang Tsin should form up again between the capital and Tien-Tsin, the allies will either have to march back to disperse them or to wait till that task is performed by reinforcements from the coast, and neither of these alternatives is very pleasant.

The pessimists, too, are additionally depressed by Minister Conger's testimony as to the conduct of the Chinese Government, and his opinion that the whole movement was got up by the Imperial authorities, and that the Boxers were a mere pretence. On the other hand, it is admitted that if the Empress and the Manchu Princes, and particularly Tuan, have been captured the outlook is much more hopeful, since it will be possible to find responsible Chinese authorities on whom new arrangements can be imposed.

The action of the Southern Viceroy, too, shows that the campaign in the north has had an excellent effect in checking the further spread of anti-foreign agitation. The Chinese Minister here has handed to the Foreign Office for transmission to Lord Salisbury. Li Hung Chang's note suggesting that a plenipotentiary should be appointed to negotiate with him. His communication is couched in a tone of cool assumption, which excites a certain amount of indignation. The Times and other papers had articles angrily denouncing Li and suggesting that no notice should be paid to him. The aged Viceroy is profoundly distrustful by what may be called the Anglo-Chinese colony here, which is not without influence on the Foreign Office. It is urged that there is no proof that Li is not playing for his own hand, rather than genuinely endeavoring to extricate China from her difficulties. His influence has for some time past been overshadowed by the violent reactionary Manchu party, and he may now be trying to get even with his enemies, or, again, if he is volunteering his services, the Powers may find that as soon as peace is patched up and the allied con-

tingents withdrawn, Li will be repudiated, as has happened before, on the ground that he has exceeded his authority. It is also said that Li dislikes England more than any other European nation and has more than a preference for Russia. It is, therefore, thought that, if possible, negotiations should take place in Peking, and Li's intervention be dispensed with. But this, of course, again depends on the possibility of finding anybody in Peking to negotiate with.

THE KAISER TAKES THE REINS.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Berlin says:

Count von Buelow's position as Minister of Foreign Affairs has been so seriously shaken by his differences with the Kaiser on the subject of the latter's China speeches—differences which have led the Emperor to take the direction of the Chinese matters out of the Count's hands and to assume personal control thereof himself—that the downfall of the statesman is regarded here as imminent.

CHAFFEE IN COMMAND.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A special to the World from Washington says:

The War Department sent General Chaffee a cablegram of four words late this afternoon which practically takes things out of Minister Conger's hands and puts General Chaffee in the position of the utmost responsibility. The message said:

"Report operations, situation, requirements."

There is no intention of deprecating Minister Conger; the Government has the liveliest sense of gratitude for him; but it is not deemed expedient to act on his dispatches because, after his terrible experience, he is naturally embittered and possibly unconsciously biased, and because he needs and deserves a rest.

It is proposed to have Mr. Conger come home at the first opportunity and enjoy a long period of rest and recuperation.

RUMORS FROM PEKING.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Some more particulars are published of the attack on Peking by the allies. The Shanghai correspondent of the Mail says that the walls were blown up with dynamite.

Fears are entertained lest the communications of the allies in Peking with Tien-Tsin should have been cut, as Chinese forces are reported in the neighborhood of Peking.

Statements are made in Paris to the effect that French troops now on their way to the Far East will not go to Taku, but will be disembarked at Tientsin.

The reply of the United States Government to the offer of Li Hung Chang to negotiate undoubtedly, says the Times, represents the position which all the Powers concerned have agreed to take up.

THE LATEST BULLETINS.

LONDON, August 22.—Rear Admiral Bruce has cabled to the British Admiralty that the British fleet is in the day of August 20, that the allies were fighting the Chinese outside of Tien-Tsin on Sunday, August 19.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The War Department has received the following telegram:

TIENTSIN, August 19.—Adjutant General: With reference to your telegram of 16th, horses, materials and troops promptly lighted at Taku and forwarded to front. Sixth Cavalry mounted. Grant (transport) due in Manila now. Hospitals excellent; ample for present army; well supplied with food and clothing. Everything satisfactory. Go to Peking tomorrow. Sick and wounded doing well.

BARRY.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following casualty report was today received at the War Department from General Chaffee:

CHIEFOO, Adjutant General, Washington: Peking 17th. Casualties in action August 14th:

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company E—Wm. Parle, wounded in hand, slight.

Company G—John G. Hauser, sergeant, wounded in buttock, moderate; Thomas M. Higgin, wounded in foot, slight; August P. Troutman, wounded in leg below knee, moderate; Rufus Lawyer, wounded in leg below knee, slight.

Company E—Henry Hopkins, first sergeant, wounded in leg above knee, slight; Company K—Frank L. Whitehead, first sergeant, wounded in leg below knee, slight; Jesse A. Foulkes, wounded in leg above knee, slight.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Battery F—Wm. P. Nanney, wounded in chest, serious.

MARINES.

Captain Smedley D. Butler, wounded in chest, slight.

Company A—George F. Farral, wounded in head, moderate.

Company C—Frank W. Green, wounded on the hand, moderate.

Company G—H. J. Kyzla, wounded in chest, serious.

Company H—Chas. H. Morgan, corporal, wounded in leg below knee, moderate; Ora P. Tyler, —, Geo. King, —, John L. Lynch, wounded in thigh, slight.

Company I—Harry L. Dublin, wounded in leg below knee, slight.

Company L—Thos. Lanker, wounded in chest, serious; Thos. King, wounded in arm, serious.

Company M—Wm. B. Hoffmann, cook, wounded in thigh, moderate; Henry J. Davies, wounded in leg below knee, serious.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Battery F—Lee Doyle, wounded in hand, slight.

August 16, died of wounds received in action, Edward B. Mitchell, Company L, Fourteenth Infantry.

ROME, August 22.—Dispatches received here from Taku under date of August 20 say that according to advices from a Japanese source, dated August 17, the battle of Peking was then finished, the Japanese had entered the Imperial palace. The foreign Ministers with detachments of the allied troops were then occupying the Imperial city, the Chinese Princes and Ministers having returned to Sian Pu, west of Peking.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—As a result of the conference between the President, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary Adee, the reply to Li Hung Chang was agreed upon and drafted. It will be delivered to Minister Wu today and it is expected the text will be made public later.

ADVISES FROM BRITISH ADMIRAL.

LONDON, August 22.—"The allies are fighting the Chinese outside from Tien-Tsin, August 19," says Rear Admiral Bruce wired to the British Admiralty from Taku under date of August 20, adding that the engagement was reported to have occurred six miles south of Tien-Tsin.

Admiral Bruce also sent a dispatch dated Peking, August 17, from the general officer commanding there, in which nothing is said as to the situation at Peking.

He gives a partial account of the casualties during the siege of the legations, the death of Captain Bernard Strouts and regrets that "owing to the heavy road and forced march, the naval brigade was unable to participate in the entry," adding that "they were brought their guns and equipment and road from Tien-Tsin in an achievement of which they may be proud."

An official dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated August 20, and received at Tokyo, repeats that the Japanese occupied the Imperial palace at Peking August 15, and says that about August 12 the Boxer Emperor and the Empress and Ministers left Peking with 3,000 troops, their destination, it is supposed, being Sian Pu, Peking, being in great confusion, was divided into several districts.

Half the Tartar city was placed under the control of the Japanese and committee of the British, American, Russian and French officers were appointed to maintain order. A detachment of Japanese troops rescued the foreign missionaries, who had been imprisoned in the palace. Two hundred Japanese were killed or wounded.

CASUALTIES IN ACTION AUG. 18.

The following officers and men were killed:

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Battery F—Captain Henry J. Kelly, killed.

NINTH INFANTRY.

Company C—Robert S. Wain, killed.

Company E—James O. Hall, Daniel W. Simpkins.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company K—Russell T. Elliott.

Company M—James C. Wiber.

WOUNDED.

NINTH INFANTRY.

Company F—Martin A. Sirk, wounded in head, serious.

Company M—A. Bailey, first sergeant, wounded in arm, slight.

Company K—George H. Siemens, wounded in leg below knee, serious.

Company M—Wm. F. Norton, wounded in leg below knee, slight.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company E—Geo. Fox, sergeant, wounded in hand, slight; Harvey Baker, musician, wounded in thigh, moderate; Calvin P. Titus, musician, wounded in neck, slight; Geo. C. Huffman, wounded in buttock.

Company G—Henry J. Kyzla, wounded in chest, serious.

Company H—Chas. H. Morgan, corporal, wounded in leg below knee, moderate; Ora P. Tyler, —, Geo. King, —, John L. Lynch, wounded in thigh, slight.

Company I—Harry L. Dublin, wounded in leg below knee, slight.

Company L—Thos. Lanker, wounded in chest, serious; Thos. King, wounded in arm, serious.

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BERLIN, August 22.—The German War Office has received a dispatch from Taku dated August 17, saying the advance of the German battalion was delayed by violent rains. It reached Peking August 17. Ying Tsun, it is added, was threatened by the Chinese troops on the Imperial canal.

FIGHTING WITHIN PEKING.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The War Department announced early in the day that it was in receipt of a casualty list from Gen. Chaffee and this was made public about noon. It was learned, however, that the Chaffee dispatch contained a considerable amount of matter beside the list of killed and wounded, and it was the subject of an extended White House conference between the President, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary of State Adee.

It was hoped by the officials that the receipt of detailed news from Gen. Chaffee would simplify the situation considerably and enable this Government to map out, in a large degree, its future line of action in China. This was not the case, however. Gen. Chaffee's telegram indicated that there may yet be considerable heavy fighting around Peking and between that city and the coast. It was impossible to make any prediction as to the date of the pacification on the information thus furnished and the Administration is not likely to be able to approximate the date for the withdrawal of our troops from Chinese territory.

While the White House conference was in progress the Chinese Minister arrived at the State Department. Mr. Adee was absent and the Minister waited patiently for two hours, the expectation being that the reply of the United States Government to Li Hung Chang's peace application would be handed to him. At 12 o'clock Minister Wu had heard nothing as to the return of the Acting Secretary of State and he returned to the Chinese Legation expecting to call tomorrow unless advised before then that his presence was desired.

PEKING WAS TAKEN.

PEKING, August 16 (via Chiefoo, August 20).—The American and Russian flags were planted on the east wall of Peking at 11 o'clock this morning. The Indian troops entered the British Legation at 1 and the Americans at 3. There was a joyful reception from the walls. The emissaries had been asked to wait for a longer. They had only three days' rations. The Chinese had been attacking furiously for two days. Four thousand shells fell in the Legation during the siege. Sixty-five men were killed and 100 wounded.

The Japanese began the battle by daylight and they are still fighting about the Legations, where most of the Chinese are defending the Imperial city. The Japanese casualties have not yet been ascertained. The Russians had five killed and twelve wounded. The Americans and British had a few wounded.

The plan was to make a general attack tomorrow. The troops were arriving at camp five miles east, all night. They were completely exhausted and slept in the corn fields in the rain. The Generals, however, alarmed at the sounds of a heavy attack on the Legations, pushed forward independently, the British, Americans and French on the left of the river and the Russians and Japanese on the right.

Beginning at 2 o'clock this morning the Japanese diverted the brunt of the resistance to the northern city, their artillery engaging the Chinese heavily there. The Americans and British met with but little resistance, where the Chinese were fighting, where there was street fighting, Kelly's battery attempting to breach the inner wall. The troops finally entered the foreign settlement through the canal.

Company E, Fourteenth United States Infantry, planted its flag on the outer wall, Musicians scaling the wall with a fan of means of which the others climbed to the top.

The Chinese had continually violated the armistice. The food supply sent to the Legations by the Empress Dowager was sufficient for one day.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The War Department has received the following sketch of Muselman Thus, who, according to an Associated Press dispatch published this morning, scaled the walls of Peking with a rope, by means of which the others climbed to the top:

Calvin P. Titus, enlisted April 5, 1899, at White, Kan., aged 25 1/2 years. This was his second enlistment. He had service being in Company K, First Vermont Infantry, from which he was discharged November 2, 1898. He was assigned to Company E, Fourteenth United States Infantry. He was born at Vinton, Iowa. A cablegram from Peking dated the 17th instant stated that he was wounded in the neck slightly.

The Daily Express prints a long letter to have been written by Vice Admiral Remy, in which he, in reply, defends his action in advancing the relief of the legations when he did, saying: "Two or three times our prospects were very dark, and disaster seemed probable. Yet, I never regretted that I had started, as I could not have referred to the difficulties of constructing mixed troops and to their characteristics, he says: 'The Germans we admired most, but for dash and go none surpassed or perhaps equaled the Americans. The French had no particular apprehension with other nationalities. The Germans and Russians were inclined to hold together, but the Americans were with us always.'

Bloody work has been going on in Peking, according to a dispatch received today by the Navy Department from Admiral Remy, dated Taku, the 20th, and Peking the 16th. The message shows that the American forces were then fighting the Chinese, and the latter were being driven back, which could only have been accomplished after military effects of a severe character.

Officials of the War Department who are familiar with the conditions of the defense of Peking, say that the fact that the Imperial city has been cleared of Chinese troops is evidence enough of the severe fighting which must have occurred. In order for the American troops to penetrate to the gates of the palace they must have stormed a wall about thirty feet high, which no doubt was stubbornly defended.

It is a source of satisfaction to the military officials here that the allied commanders succeeded in clearing the region outside of the Imperial city of Chinese troops, as thereby the danger of attacks in the flank and in the rear, while the invaders were storming the Imperial city, would be eliminated.

Admiral Remy's dispatch, in stating that all but the Imperial city had been cleared of the Chinese soldiery, left the impression that a force of defenders was still entrenched in that section of Peking and would have to be routed out.

Gen. Chaffee's brief report stated that he visited the Legation grounds at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 14th and that eighty men were wounded in the day's fighting. Admiral Remy's dispatch shows that within the next two days Gen. Chaffee lost six men killed, including Captain Kelly, of the Fifth Artillery, and thirty men wounded.

To all appearances, therefore, the fighting in Peking was more severe after the entry into the city than during the movements which brought the Americans to the Legation gates. This may be explained by the evident fact that the rescuing parties were engaged in clearing the Imperial city of the Chinese soldiery. Such a task could not have been a slight one, owing to the presence of large bodies of Chinese troops in the city and the means at hand of fortifying themselves in the narrow streets of the main city and behind the wall of the Imperial city.

Admiral Remy's dispatch also shows that there is further fighting outside of Peking and that the Boxers have not been dispersed, but are still inclined to hang on the outskirts of the invaders and harass them as far as possible.

It would seem to presage more fighting for the allies, if they should attempt to return to Peking and for the reinforcements which will be sent to Tien-Tsin and Peking. Evidently according to the military authorities, the country about Tien-Tsin and between that city and Peking still harbors hostile forces which will have to be overcome by the allies before the road can be opened from Peking to the sea.

YUNG LU HATES FOREIGNERS.

HONGKONG, August 21.—A prominent reformer has obtained from the Yamen runners a letter from Gen. Yung Lu, commander in chief of the northern army, to Gen. Tung Fu Sian, commanding the Kan Su troops, saying: "It is not convenient to accomplish my secret orders," and proceeding: "The foreign devils, counting their superior strength in weapons and guns, dare to exert their power to rob and insult us, but their populations are small and entirely dependent on the Chinese productions. China now possesses cannon and rifles and plenty of well-trained troops."

I don't fear the foreigners. In the case of China, I have no fear. It is evident that nothing was taken. It is evident the foreign devils are cowards, I and Prince Tung recently obtained the help of millions of Boxers possessing magnificent boldness. I swear to murder all the foreigners, with the assistance of the Boxers, who are supplied with arms."

Tung Fu Sian, in his reply, which was also obtained, says he is of the same opinion, and places the Kan Su troops at Gen. Yung Lu's disposal.

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Consumption

It Can be Cured.

There is no doubt about it. Begin early, take out all impurities from the system, enrich the blood, and recovery is certain. If your child is thin and pale give Ayer's Sarsaparilla at once. Consumption only attacks the weak.

Mr. Alfred G. Stevens, of Parnell, Auckland, N. Z., sends us the photograph of his daughter and says:

"My daughter Emily, 17 years of age, was in a very low state. She could not sleep because of her violent cough. Two doctors said she was in the first stages of consumption. She was so weak she could not get out by herself. A friend induced me to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

In less than two weeks our daughter could sleep well at night. Her mother and I would go into her room at all hours of the night. It seemed so good not to hear that awful hollow cough. She raised great quantities of blood, yet notwithstanding all this I can now say she is entirely cured."

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ena will return to Honolulu on the China on September 15th.

Miss Gertrude Marsland, of Lincoln, Nebraska, came on the Australia to pay a visit to Mrs. H. Gere.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Scott of Hilo came down on the Australia, after a trip of some length to the States.

A number of Kauai friends were entertained at Oahu plantation yesterday by Mrs. Ahrens, wife of the manager.

Major J. W. Pratt stopped at Maul on his way to Hilo to muster in the new company of the Hawaiian National Guard.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Alexander, of Lihue, Kauai, were passengers on the Australia. Mrs. Alexander has been visiting her old home for some time past.

Kaunakakai postoffice, which was about to be discontinued, is to be looked after by Miss Augusta Bruce, whose bond has been received by Postoffice Inspector Flint.

Miss Susanna R. Patch, well known here as a music teacher, has given up the idea of returning to Honolulu on account of the illness of her mother. She is now in San Francisco.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., have received word from their New York office that the bark Nuuanu, which was to have sailed from New York for this port on or about October 10, has been withdrawn.

The Oahu Railway Company received on the bark C. D. Bryant a mail coach for general postal service along the line. P. F. Dillingham made the selection of the up-to-date carrier of Uncle Sam's mail.

According to news received yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Renjes and Mr. and Mrs. William Lanz, of Honolulu, have recently returned from Oer-ammergau, where they witnessed the Passion Play.

The steamship Zealandia will probably sail from San Francisco about October 7, calling at Hilo, and arriving in Honolulu on October 16. She will be dispatched from Honolulu for San Francisco about October 21.

The three natives charged with having had a share in the loss of a portion of the ear of Polakupa, the band man, made strenuous denials yesterday in the police court, so they were charged with affray, and to this they pleaded guilty and paid \$10 and costs each.

Mrs. F. K. C. Gibbons, daughter and nurse, accompanied by Mrs. S. G. Wilder and child, left on the Warimoor yesterday en route for England. Mrs. Gibbons will join her husband. She has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alatau Atkinson, for several months.

When the Siam arrived from San Francisco she had on her deck two rapid-fire guns, 6-pounders, which were mounted on the naval dock. They are of the latest pattern, being new guns, and are an ornament to the wharf. The gunners have a protection in the shape of a shield which fits over the barrel in such a position as to make any projectile glance off without doing any harm. To fire the gun there is a trigger which is operated by the hand, the same as the trigger on a rifle. There is also a rest made of rubber tubing for the shoulder. The total weight of each gun when mounted will be about one ton.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER D. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1900.

REGARDING CHINA.

The situation at Peking as given in the Advertiser's Associated Press special bringing twelve hours' later news than that which reached Honolulu in the morning, is as follows: After the receipt of the Legation's successful attack was made upon the Imperial City, the walled enclosure occupied by the Manchu retainers of the court and enclosing a second fortified space wherein is located the palaces of the Emperor, the Empress Dowager and the Princes of the Blood. This sanctuary of the Imperial Clan was occupied by picked Chinese troops whom the allies, when the dispatches closed, were about to attack. It is probable by this time that the Forbidden City has been taken.

There are apprehensions in London that the Chinese will gather in the rear of Peking and cut off the allied forces but as more foreign troops are all the while disembarking at Taku to form Von Waldersee's ultimate force of 200,000 men it is not likely that the capture of Peking have reason to fear a back fire.

Trouble of a serious kind, however, is apparently brewing in the Yangtze valley and Shanghai calls in a voice bordering on hysteria for 15,000 men. The Southern Viceroy, as will be remembered, predicted dire things in case the foreigners violated the sanctities of Peking; and since the capture of that city signs of hostility have been observed in Shanghai and in the adjacent provinces. One rumor has it that the Southern leaders want to start a revolution, not against foreigners but against the Northern Manchus. This would be a reasonable thing to do as the South is occupied by the pure Chinese whom the Manchus conquered three centuries ago and no love is lost between them; but it is argued in Shanghai that if any kind of a revolution starts the natural hatred of the Chinese for the white interlopers, set on fire by the excitement of war, would vent itself upon the foreign establishments. Besides the murder of missionaries of the South bodes no good to any kind of a "foreign devil."

The fate of the Emperor and Empress Dowager is subject to rumor only. A story is printed that these sovereigns are surrounded by Japanese cavalry; but as Japan has no cavalry to speak of and took but few mounted men to China, the report may be set down as an invention. The chances are that the Emperor and the Dowager are not being pursued at all. The army now in Peking, until re-enforced, can hardly spare enough men for so desperate a chase as that of the Imperial family and its immense body guard.

QUALIFIED VOTERS.

Editor Advertiser: Are those who were voters under the Republic of Hawaii entitled to vote at the primaries about to be held and at the elections next November, or are American citizens only eligible to vote? If the latter is the case, by what right are Hawaiian voters disfranchised without their consent?

ENQUIRER.

Only American citizens are entitled to vote at either the primaries or the regular election.

The primary elections to be held next Saturday are to be participated in only by American citizens who support the principles of the Republican party.

American citizens in Hawaii who are entitled to vote are (1) men, 21 years of age, born in the United States, or naturalized under United States law, who have lived in Hawaii one year. (2) Men, 21 years of age, born in Hawaii or naturally naturalized, either under the Kingdom or the Provisional Government. (No citizens were naturalized by the Republic.)

A further requisite is that voters shall be able to read and write either the English or Hawaiian language.

Men who were allowed to vote under the Constitution of 1887, or who received "special rights" privileges under the Republic, did not thereby become naturalized Hawaiians, because they did not forever allegiance to their own country.

Congress had the power to prescribe who should be voters, and saw fit not to continue these privileges, but by the Territorial Act limited the franchise to actual citizens.

This law will exclude the great majority of the English, Germans and Portuguese who have heretofore voted at Hawaiian elections; but any of them who have lived here for five years prior to June 14 last, can become naturalized before Judge Estee in about three and a half minutes for three and a half dollars.

THE ANTI-HAOLE MOVEMENT.

When the Advertiser discovered that the Independent party intended to run an anti-haole campaign, the organ from which that party takes its name remarked complacently: "There is more truth than poetry in the Advertiser's latest find." But now because Mr. Kauiia, Bob Wilcox's companion on the stump says the same thing, the Independent arraigns him in the following terms:

If Mr. Kauiia is correctly reported by the Hilo papers as saying that his "party" will vote for Hawaiians only at the coming election and that "no haoles need apply," he has simply added another nail to his political coffin and proven even more what a double-distilled ass he is. Mr. Kauiia, in the first place, has no party. His independence consists in bleeding the Democratic as well as the Republican party for coin to be used "politically" (for booze). Wilcox and Kauiia are not to be blamed for the insane utterances of Kauiia, and we will endorse them most heartily when they advise the Aloha Aloha people to throw Mr. Kauiia out of the Hawaiians' political window and relegate him to the political cesspool where he belongs. He has done harm enough to the Hawaiians, and the time has come for the men and women who love these islands to call a halt and choke him off for good and forever.

HARMONY IN THE PARTY.

Unity of action, and harmony among all of its members, is essential if the Republican party is to be successful at the coming elections in Hawaii. That harmony does not now exist is a patent fact. Each being the case, it behooves all who desire the advancement of Republican principles to have a heart to heart conference and understanding of what the internal party differences consist, and how they may be healed.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the causes which have led up to the present status. They are well known. The fact is, however, that among the conservative, thinking Republicans of Honolulu—men who do not want office nor patronage—men who do their own thinking and who will not be stampeded by a party slogan—there is serious distrust of the intentions and bona fides of a number of the gentlemen now managing the local party machinery. They fear that an attempt, is being made to fasten upon this community a political "machine" which will "work" the public service and patronage for selfish personal ends. This fear may be right. It may be wrong. We are stating the fact that it exists, and that extensively. Remove it before election and the party will poll its full strength. Fail to remove it and defeat will be probable if not certain.

How can it be removed?

One chief cause of distrust is the strong fight made at the Territorial convention in favor of the so-called "open primaries." That is to say, instead of requiring all Republican voters in a precinct to register before the date of election, giving an opportunity to ascertain whether they are bona fide voters, resident in the district, the registry is held open until the very last minute, so that a man can be run in, registered and voted without any opportunity to check up or verify his status.

This opens the door to colonizing voters from other districts, and to the registering and voting of men who are either not Republicans or who are not voters at all, thereby swamping out the real Republican vote of the district.

Whether any one in Honolulu intends to make use of such methods or not remains to be seen. It is certain that the "open primary" is one of the "machine" methods in the States, and also, that against the protest of a majority of the last Republican Territorial Convention it was adopted here, a vote against it being reconsidered and reversed in the interest of "harmony" owing to the violent opposition of the minority.

If the primary proceedings next Friday and Saturday nights are fairly conducted, and there is no attempt to colonize or to drown out the genuine Republican vote of the several precincts, this fear will be allayed, and, if good nominations are made for members of the Legislature, harmony will prevail and the party will make a strong showing.

On the other hand if the low type of ward political methods common to some cities of the Union is followed, the primaries may be carried, but it will so intensify the distrust above referred to that many of the strongest local Republicans will, in the interest of the party and honest government, openly oppose the party nominees.

Harmony and success can be achieved by following fair open methods and it can be secured in no other way.

All this in spite of the fact that the proprietor of the Independent has been advocating Kauiia's present policy for years. Why this sudden change? Is it because Joseph O. Carter and one or two other haoles who are understood to have backed the paper want independent nominations, or has our esteemed contemporary made up its mind that there are not enough competent natives to fill the offices?

HAWAII AND THE UNION.

The anti-Imperialists, in the platform adopted at Indianapolis, demand the independence of Hawaii and to that extent come into line with the Wilcox party here that wants to restore the Queen. Anti-Imperialism and the recreation of a monarchy are not convertible terms; but doubtless the anti-Imperialists would keep America within its Mainland limits, would not mind a trifle of inconsistency.

The independence of Hawaii, however, would have to be preceded by an amendment to the organic law of the United States embodying the principle of disunion—and anyone who thinks such an amendment will ever be adopted is fatuous indeed. Disunion is a dead issue—it was bombarded to death on twenty-eight hundred battlefields. Nothing but treason, in superior force, could breathe into it the breath of life. As reconstructed after the Civil War the United States is an "indissoluble union of indestructible States," and Hawaii, as an inchoate State, temporarily vested with the Territorial form, is an everlasting part of it. Nothing save force of arms can ever disturb the existing relation of the States and Territories to the Federal Union.

Of course these are truisms and it is astonishing that they have to be taught any class of American citizens as well-informed as are the anti-Imperialists. Those agitators ought to know that the peaceable separation of Hawaii from the Union is as impossible as the peaceable separation of Arizona or New Mexico from the Union. These islands are in to stay. To take them out, were that possible, would break the chain which binds the American Union into a nation and a great power.

One's party is only worth supporting when it seeks to confer good government.

The British have General De Wet in a corner every few days but he always dodges around the corner just before they can make him "it."

As Bryan says, the American flag was hauled down in Mexico but he forgot to add that this concession was not made while the Mexican flag was flying. The cactus standard had to come down first.

Republicans who do not care to be ruled, in a party sense, by the tax-exempt, should remember that the delegates elected tomorrow will name the men who are to select the new Republican Territorial Committee.

It has been boastfully said that every delegate chosen at the primaries by the machine will be pledged to the City and County government scheme. Taxpayers who are not eager to burden themselves with the support of a throng of hungry job-chasers should remember this at the polls.

If the machine men override the Republican majority in the next primaries as they did in the last ones by running in the Wilcox anti-Republican following, they may as well be given the chance to pay every dollar of the campaign expenses out of their own pockets. Conservative Republicans whose rights have been thrown down can hardly be expected to foot the bill.

A fresh outbreak of plague in the Colonies, the recurrence of the disease in Osaka and its appearance at Hamburg, are reminders that no seaport is immune from the visitations of the Black Death. Since May Honolulu has been disposed to forget the plague and its lessons, nothing more being heard of some of the serious precautions then determined upon. Are we to go on living in a Fool's Paradise or are we to profit by the experience of other places, many of them not nearly so much exposed to the calls of the pestilence as is Honolulu?

No primary is Republican unless its votes are cast by Republicans.

If the stories of the Shah's conduct in Paris are true it is not surprising that other European capitals are finding it inconvenient to receive him.

The \$100,000 reward for the discovery of the murderer of Wm. Goebel was sure to inspire perjury and on that account, among others, there will always be a belief that Caleb Powers, Secretary of State of Kentucky, was unjustly convicted.

The Imperial family of China may or may not have escaped, but the chances are that it is well on the road to some remote part of the country. As to the particular locality one may perhaps guess it if he looks in the opposite direction to that indicated by Li Hung Chang and other voluble Chinese dignitaries.

The Honolulu Chinaman who died en route to Japan, a victim of the bubonic plague, draws public attention once more to the fact that Honolulu is never safe from epidemics. A week sooner and the man might have died here. The case will not be without benefit, however, if it renews and refreshes the vigilance of the Board of Health in regard to the public cleanliness.

The rescue of the envoys in Peking gratifies the civilized world. When the full story of their defence of the British legation has been told, it will be one of the most thrilling episodes in modern history. To hold out so long and under such stress of circumstances, while surrounded by a multitude of enemies and at times hopeless of relief was one of the heroic achievements of the age.

Few if any city charters in the United States are successful. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they have disappointed the expectation of economy and reform. The reason is that they are controlled either all the time or part of the time by men who are in politics for what they can make out of it. Such men and such men only are the inspiration of the City and County movement here.

The American soldiers won genuine respect abroad for their dash and courage before Peking. The troops in action have been fighting pretty steadily since 1898 in Cuba and the Philippines and have apparently learned their business. Compliments for them come from the Kaiser, Count von Waldersee, Admiral Seymour and other foreign military experts who do not waste their admiration on poor material.

The fact that Americans form the largest number of applicants for the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, given to foreigners who helped make the Exposition a success, will excite derision in Europe. That effete continent persists in the idea that the Yankee calls himself a "stern disciplinarian" of titles though, as a matter of fact, he is likely to belong to a secret society whose members are all Potentates, Nobles, Chief Rulers, Sovereigns or Knights. More titles of nobility are worn in America than in any other country of the globe and it is perfectly natural, when the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor is in sight, for us all to break for it as one man.

John Wise says that President Cleveland would have restored the Queen but for a Republican Congress. As a matter of fact the death blow to the Queen's cause was given by Albert S. Willis, the Democratic Minister who reported to Cleveland that the deposed ruler would insist, in case of her return to power, upon beheading nine or ten annexationists. When Cleveland heard this he dropped the idea of restoration and turned over the settlement to the wider discretion of Congress. It has always been suspected that the President, viewing the storm his Hawaiian venture had raised, told Willis to find him a means of escape, whereupon that astute Democrat made up the deceptation story. Be this as it may the facts remain that a Democratic envoy killed the restoration scheme, that Cleveland sent no flowers to the funeral and that Morgan and other Democratic leaders had a war dance on the grave.

LABOR DAY PLEASURES

Good Prizes for Athletic Events.

ALL PLANS ARE MATURING

Contributions of Citizens to Fund Reach Nearly Eighteen Hundred Dollars.

The Labor Day sports committee has decided to distribute \$300 in prizes for the following events:

Half mile bicycle race, open; one-fourth mile bicycle race, open; one-fourth mile bicycle race, for boys under 14 years; sack race; fat man's race (over 200 pounds); 100 yards, open; 50 yards, apprentices, all trades; 50 yards, boys under 12; 50 yards, boys under 18; 50 yards, girls under 12; 50 yards, girls under 18; standing broad jump; running broad jump; running high jump; putting 16-pound shot; old man's race (over 60 years). Three prizes will be given for each event.

The parade will start next Monday at 9 a. m. and will probably last until 11 a. m. The procession will disband at the Government building, where three orations will be delivered. The sports at Kapiolani Park will commence at 1 p. m. and the day's celebration will conclude with a grand ball at the Drill-shed at 9 p. m.

W. C. Roe, who declined the honor of acting as grand marshal of the parade, will continue to act as chairman of the Labor Day general arrangements committee.

Contributions toward the celebration fund are still being received and should be given or forwarded to one of the members of the collection committee. Floats will assemble at 8 o'clock next Monday morning at the Drill-shed. Business firms or others who contemplate sending a float are requested to notify one of the committee of arrangements, who will hereafter be on hand at Kapiolani Park to give information or transact business relating to Monday's celebration.

A request has been made of the Labor Day people to furnish \$25 for a prize to be given to the winner of next Saturday's yacht race to Lahaina; the request was not entertained.

George Ward will act as grand marshal of the parade. Messrs. George Campbell, H. L. Wolfe, C. Howland and George R. Stowe will officiate as aides.

The parade committee has expended up to date about \$300. Charles R. Hovey has obtained the park refreshments—cones, 10¢; candy, 10¢; and Frank Hovey will print the official program.

The literary exercises will be under the superintendence of Messrs. H. L. Wolfe, J. Dillon and Mr. Slattery. Fred. Howland will be floor manager of the ball, assisted by L. Jamieson.

Following will be found a list of contributors to the celebration fund, together with their respective donations:

Union Grill, \$2.50; Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., \$25; Washington Mercantile Co., \$10; E. Peck & Co., \$5; Fred. Harriett, \$25; Bailey's Honolulu Cycles, \$5; Alfred Macdon, \$2.50; E. H. F. Wolters, \$2.50; C. E. Eraser & Co., \$5; Honolulu Mill Co., \$2; H. S. Wideman, \$10; J. H. West, \$5; New England Bakery, \$2; G. Dietz, \$1; Alexander & Baldwin, \$100; W. C. Peacock, \$50; C. Brewer & Co., \$50; L. B. Kerr & Co., \$10; Hawaiian Gazette Co., \$20; Victor Hoffman, \$20; W. F. Singer, \$10; T. B. Murray, \$2.50; Honolulu Stockyards Co., \$10; Bulletin Publishing Co., \$10; The Hub, \$10; Honolulu Steam Laundry, \$5; John P. Boller, \$10; Henry May & Co., \$20; E. O. Hall & Son, \$25; Gear, Lansing & Co., \$10; Salter & Walby, \$10; Robert Grieve Publishing Co., \$5; Whitely, Marsh & Co., \$5; J. Harrison Mill Co., \$10; Pacific Hardware Co., \$5; B. P. Ehlers & Co., \$5; S. L. Horner, \$1; Albert Bick, \$2; Hobson Drug Co., \$10; Club Stables, \$20; P. F. Ryan and C. R. Dement, \$25; Dick Daly, \$10; L. H. Dee, \$25; Merchants Exchange, \$20; Bergstrom Music Co., \$10; Criterion saloon, \$25; Benson, Smith & Co., \$25; Manufacturers' Shoe Co., \$10; Camara & Co., \$10; H. Hackfeld & Co., \$100; Consolidated Soda Water Works, \$5; M. Phillips & Co., \$25; Lucas Bros., \$20; H. Nolte, \$10; First American Savings Bank, \$25; M. McInerney, \$10; Lewers & Cooke, \$25; Thos. G. Thrum, \$10; Claus Sprockels & Co., \$25; Bank of Hawaii, \$25; Kinney, Ballou & McLaughlin, \$25; Paul Neumann, \$10; Atkinson & Judd, \$10; Union Feed Co., \$10; Lovejoy & Co., \$25; Allen & Robinson, \$25; McCabe, Hamilton & Renney, \$10; Goncalves & Co., \$5; Thos. Davies & Co., \$100; F. A. Schaefer & Co., \$25; L. P. Prescott, \$5; Lewis & Co., \$10; J. Lahdo, \$2.50; H. H. Williams, \$5; W. E. Fisher, \$5; T. J. King, \$5; W. S. Grinbaum & Co., \$25; Bishop & Co., \$25; The Knish, \$10; Castle, Cooke & Co., \$100; E. S. Cunha, \$10; W. G. Irwin & Co., \$100; B. P. Dillingham, \$25; E. W. Peterson, \$10; Cotton, Nell & Co., \$25; G. Schuman, \$5; Macfarlane & Co., \$20; Metropolitan Meat Co., \$20; W. W. Dimond & Co., \$25; Geo. Andrews, \$2; Hawaiian News Co., \$5; Harry Armitage, \$10; W. W. Wright, \$10; Sterling, \$10; Wall, Nichols Co., \$5. Total, \$1,747.50.

The following amounts were collected yesterday: Hyman Bros., \$25; Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., \$10; J. C. Cohen, \$5; Hart & Co., \$5; The Knish, \$5; J. W. McDonald, \$5; W. H. Pain, \$5; Hawaiian Hardware Co., \$5; E. C. Williams, \$2.50.

The above names do not complete the list of contributors, as several places of business have been overlooked by the collectors, who will call on them tomorrow. Several of the trades unions have also to be heard from.

It has been decided to make the age limit in the old man's race fifty instead of sixty years.

MANY AMERICANS WANT A FRENCH DECORATION

PARIS, August 22.—Regarding the accusation that he violated the constitution in accepting the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor tendered in behalf of the French nation, Ferdinand W. Peck, the Commissioner General of the United States at the Paris Exposition, said today:

"I was especially careful not to make a formal acceptance of the same when presented to me by M. de Launay Belleville, (Director General of the Exposition,) in behalf of President Loubet.

"Want of Watchfulness"

Makes the Thief."

Many cases of poor health come from want of watchfulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health. The one effective, natural blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Disordered Blood—"My father has long been troubled with disordered blood and weak back. Hood's Sarsaparilla made him strong and healthy; he works every day." A. S. Wykes, S. Easton, Pa.

Humor—"When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic." Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills are liver pills; the non-detracting and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I stated to him that I had examined the laws of the United States on the subject, and that while greatly appreciating the honor, I could not make a formal acceptance at the present time.

Mr. Peck has received the decoration, possession of which he still holds, pending advice from Washington.

The Paris edition of the New York Times says over ninety applications for the decoration of the Legion of Honor have been made by the American Commission, which is twice as many as made by any other foreign commission. A list was furnished to the French authorities on their invitation for each foreign commissioner to recommend such members of his staff as he deemed worthy of the cross. Mr. Peck's list included Mrs. Potter-Palmer, Mrs. Daniel Manning and Michael H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, from the National Commissioners; the directors of the various United States sections and their assistants and most of the important American exhibitors.

The applications for Messdames Potter-Palmer and Manning were refused. In this connection the Paris edition of The Times says:

"Either this is a measure of precaution in view of the jealous uproar which it would create among French women of note, who have been denied the honor, or perhaps, it is owing to social rivalries."

A Stand at Machadodorp.

TWYFFELAAR, Monday, August 20.—Through secret intelligence agents, the British authorities learn that General Louis Botha, the commander-in-chief of the Boer forces; General Lucas Meyer, the commander of the Orange Free State forces, and General Schalk Burger, Vice-President of the Transvaal Republic, with 8,000 Boers, have assembled at Machadodorp (generally understood to be the headquarters of President Kruger, on the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay railroad) with the whole Boer artillery, including the heavy pieces formerly at Pretoria.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts dated August 21: "Lieutenant Colonel Sitwell, reconnoitering near Ventersburg, engaged the Boers. Two British were wounded. Lieutenants Spedding, Davenport, Surtees and Watson and a medical officer and twenty-four men are missing."

Hamilton has crossed the Crocodile river.

"Paget and Baden-Powell engaged the commandoes protecting Dewet August 20. Lieutenant Flowers and one man were killed. Lieutenant Kirby and six men were wounded."

C. P. Huntington's Will.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Charles W. Tweed, general counsel and second vice-president of the Southern Pacific road, discussing the will of C. P. Huntington, said:

"We expect now that the will will be made public by Wednesday afternoon, or if not then, on Thursday morning. There were a number of matters of importance which we have been steadily working at for several days and these will not be in shape until Wednesday or Thursday. There is nothing to say yet about the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Huntington except that we all put our shoulders to the wheel, as we sometimes say and kept things going as they were before we lost Mr. Huntington."

Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.		For San Francisco.	
GALIC	AUG. 28	DORIC	AUG. 28
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 7	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 7
CHINA	SEPT. 13	RIO DE JANEIRO	SEPT. 14
DORIC	SEPT. 22	COPTIC	SEPT. 22
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 29	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 2
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 9
COPTIC	OCT. 17	GALIC	OCT. 19
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27
PEKING	NOV. 3	CHINA	NOV. 3
GALIC	NOV. 10	DORIC	NOV. 10
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 20	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20
CHINA	NOV. 27	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 29
DORIC	DEC. 5	COPTIC	DEC. 8
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15
PEKING	DEC. 22	PEKING	DEC. 25

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H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

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WORLD'S STANDARD

FOR THE HERRING.

Shown in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in . . .
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. KINAU,
Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maunaloa Bay, Kihuna, Makani, Kawaihine, Mahukona, Laniphoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE,
McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA,
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. I. WIGHT, President.
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Sup't.

During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact? These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others they will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE,
Sales Agent.

AT WALLS OF THE FORBIDDEN CITY

Americans Before the Gates of the Palace.

SHANGHAI IN DANGER AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN WANTED THERE

A Pessimistic Feeling in London—Chaffee Supersedes Conger— Kaiser Takes the German Reins—Details of Peking's Capture by the Allies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Remy:

CHIEFOO, Aug. 21, TAKU, Aug. 20.—Dickens command is landing today; Peking 10th. All except Imperial city cleared of Chinese troops; American troops first to enter Imperial city, have penetrated to the gates of the palace. Captain Kelly, Fifth Artillery, killed on 12th. Morning 10th, Sixth Cavalry and about 400 English and Japanese dispersed about 1,000 Boxers eight miles outside of Tien-Tsin. About 100 Chinese killed; five Americans wounded. Chaffee's losses, six killed, thirty wounded, two days' fighting.

The Navy Department understands from the reference to the palace that the American troops after penetrating the Imperial city were, when the dispatch was sent, attacking the forbidden city. This is the inner enclosure of the Imperial city.

SHANGHAI IN DANGER.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The executive committee of the American Asiatic Committee has received the following cablegram from the American Association of China at Shanghai, and have forwarded it to the Secretary of State:

"Situation Yang Tse valley increasingly critical; military estimate 15,000 troops needed to effectively protect Shanghai; urge Government immediately to send quota."

ENGLISH PESSIMISM.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

There is again a revival of something like pessimism in official and political circles here of the scanty remnants of them left in London by the ravages of the holiday season. After the exhilaration caused by the first news of the entry of the allies into Peking there has come a rebound. The cessation of direct communication with the allied commanders at the front is not at all liked, nor does Admiral Dwyer's telegram stating that the forbidden city was entered on the 17th do much to console the doubters. In the first place, it is pointed out that the Admiral does not profess to have heard his news officially from Gen. Gaselee, but only gives it on the authority of reports current at Taku and we know by this time what reports in Chinese towns are worth; secondly, even if the authentic news is four days old—and much may have happened since then—the silence of the Generals lends color to a Shanghai statement that the wires to Tien-Tsin are cut and may also help to explain the hurried march of the German and Italian reinforcements to Peking.

Assuming that even the sacred city and the palace are captured, the difficulties of the allies are by no means at an end. Their force is, of course, more than sufficient to repel any attack which might be made on them, whether by Boxers or by Imperial troops, but when it is remembered that they have to police the great straggling city of Peking, with its million inhabitants and to keep open the line of communication to the coast, their strength is by no means excessive, even if it is sufficient for the work in hand.

Besides, the allied Generals, like Lord Roberts in South Africa, may have advanced too fast to effectively occupy the country behind them. The speed of their march was rendered necessary by the position of the Legations, for if the relief column had taken the time to wait longer it might have come too late. Still, if the Chinese troops defeated at Peking and Yang Tsun should form up again between the capital and Tien-Tsin, the allies will either have to march back to disperse them or to wait till that task is performed by reinforcements from the coast, and meanwhile may find themselves virtually besieged in Peking.

The pessimists, too, are additionally depressed by Minister Conger's testimony as to the conduct of the Chinese Government, and his opinion that the whole movement was not up to the Imperial authorities, and that the Boxers were mere pretence. On the other hand, it is admitted that if the Emperor and the Manchou Princes, and particularly Tuan, have been captured the outlook is much more hopeful, since it will be possible to and responsible Chinese authorities on whom new arrangements can be imposed.

The action of the Southern Viceroy, too, shows that the campaign in the north has had an excellent effect in checking the further spread of anti-foreign agitation. The Chinese Minister for transmission to Lord Salisbury, Li Hung Chang's note suggesting that a Plenipotentiary should be appointed to negotiate with him. His communication is couched in a tone of cool assumption, which excites a certain amount of indignation. The Times and other papers had articles angrily denouncing Li and suggesting that no notice should be taken of him. The aged Viceroy is profoundly distressed by what may be called the Anglo-Chinese colony here, which is not without influence on the Foreign Office. It is urged that there is no proof that Li is not playing for his own hand, rather than genuinely endeavoring to extricate China from her difficulties. His influence has for some time past been overshadowed by the violent reactionary Manchou party, and he may now be trying to get even with his enemies, or, again, if he is volunteering his services, the Powers may find that as soon as peace is patched up and the allied con-

tingents withdrawn, Li will be repudiated, as has happened before, on the ground that he has exceeded his authority. It is also said that Li dislikes England more than any other European nation and has more than a preference for Russia. It is, therefore, thought that, if possible, negotiations should take place in Peking, and Li's intervention be dispensed with. But this, of course, again depends on the possibility of finding anybody in Peking to negotiate with.

THE KAISER TAKES THE REINS.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Berlin says:

Count von Buelow's position as Minister of Foreign Affairs has been so seriously shaken by his differences with the Kaiser on the subject of the latter's China speeches—differences which have led the Emperor to take the direction of the Chinese matters out of the Count's hands and to assume personal control thereof himself—that the downfall of the statesman is regarded here as imminent.

CHAFFEE IN COMMAND.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A special to the World from Washington says:

The War Department sent General Chaffee a cablegram of four words late this afternoon which practically takes things out of Minister Conger's hands and puts General Chaffee in the position of the utmost responsibility. The message said: "Report operations, situation, requirements."

There is no intention of deprecating Minister Conger; the Government has the liveliest sense of gratitude for him; but it is not deemed expedient to rest on his dispatches because, after his terrible experience, he is naturally embittered and possibly unconsciously biased, and because he needs and deserves a rest.

It is proposed to have Mr. Conger come home at the first opportunity and enjoy a long period of rest and recuperation.

RUMORS FROM PEKING.

NEW YORK, August 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

Some more particulars are published of the attack on Peking by the allies. The Shanghai correspondent of the Mail says that the walls were blown up with dynamite.

Fears are entertained lest the communications of the allies in Peking with Tien-Tsin should have been cut, as Chinese forces are reported in the neighborhood of Peking.

Statements are made in Paris to the effect that French troops now on their way to the Far East will not go to Taku, but will be disembarked in Tientsin.

The reply of the United States Government to the offer of Li Hung Chang to negotiate undoubtedly, says the Times, represents the position which all the Powers concerned have agreed to take up.

THE LATEST BULLETINS.

LONDON, August 22.—Rear Admiral Bruce has cabled to the British Admiralty from Taku under date of Monday, August 20, that the allies were fighting the Chinese outside of Tien-Tsin on Sunday, August 19.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The War Department has received the following telegram:

TIENTSIN, August 19.—Adjutant General: With reference to your telegram of 16th, horses, materials and troops promptly lighted at Taku and forwarded to front. Sixth Cavalry mounted. Grant (transport) due in Manila now. Hospitals excellent; ample for present army; well supplied and in fine condition. Everything in readiness to go to Peking tomorrow. Sick and wounded doing well.

BARRY.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The following casualty report was today received at the War Department from General Chaffee:

CHIEFOO.—Adjutant General, Washington: Peking 10th. Casualties in action August 14th:

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company E—Wm. Parle, wounded in hand, slight.

Company G—John G. Hauser, sergeant, wounded in buttock, moderate; Thomas M. Higgin, wounded in foot, slight; August P. Troutman, wounded in leg below knee, moderate; Rufus Lawyer, wounded in leg below knee, slight.

Company E—Henry Hopkins, first sergeant, wounded in leg above knee, slight; Company K—Frank L. Whitehead, first sergeant, wounded in leg below knee, slight; Jesse A. Foulkes, wounded in leg above knee, slight.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Battery F—Wm. P. Nanney, wounded in chest, serious.

MARINES.

Captain Smedley D. Butler, wounded in chest, slight.

Company A—George F. Farral, wounded in leg, moderate.

Company C—Frank W. Green, wounded on the hand, moderate.

RESCUED MISSIONARIES REPORT TO THE BOARD

BOSTON, August 22.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has received today a cablegram from Chiefoo as follows:

"Psalm One Twenty-four seven. Peking and Tung Chow missionaries, also Chaplains Smith, Wickoffs, saved."

The passage of Scripture alluded to is: "Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowling; the snare is broken and we are escaped."

The Peking missionaries are: The Rev. W. S. Ament, the Rev. C. E. Ewing, wife and two children, Miss Ada Haven, Miss Nellie Russell, Mrs. J. L. Mather. The Tung Chow missionaries who had been rescued at Peking are: Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss Jane G. Evans, Miss Abbie G. Chapin, the Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., wife and three children; James H. Ingram, M.D., wife and two children; Miss Luella Miner, Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, wife and two children; Rev. Howard S. Galt and wife. The Pang Chuang missionaries who were at the annual meeting and took refuge at Peking are: The Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D., and wife, the Misses E. Gertrude and H. Grace Wyckoff. Lin Ching missionaries under the same conditions are: The Rev. F. M. Chapin, wife and two children.

CASUALTIES IN ACTION AUG. 18.

The following officers and men were killed:

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Battery F—Captain Henry J. Kelly, killed.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company K—Russell T. Elliott, killed.

WOUNDED.

NINTH INFANTRY.

Company F—Martin A. Birk, wounded in head, serious.

Company M—A. Bailey, first sergeant, wounded in arm, slight.

Company K—George H. Siemens, wounded in leg below knee, serious.

Company M—Wm. P. Norton, wounded in leg below knee, slight.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company B—Geo. Fox, sergeant, wounded in hand, slight; Harvey Baker, musician, wounded in thigh, moderate; Geo. F. Titus, musician, wounded in neck, slight; Geo. C. Kuttman, wounded in buttock.

Company G—Henry J. Kyala, wounded in chest, serious.

Company H—Chas. H. Morgan, corporal, wounded in leg below knee, moderate; Ora F. Tyler, Geo. King, John L. Lynch, wounded in thigh, slight.

Company I—Harry L. Dubin, wounded in leg below knee, slight.

Company L—Thos. Lanker, wounded in chest, serious; Thos. King, wounded in arm, serious.

Company M—Wm. B. Hoffmann, cook, wounded in thigh, moderate; Henry G. Davies, wounded in leg below knee, serious.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Battery F—Lee Doyle, wounded in hand, slight.

August 16, died of wounds received in action, Edward B. Mitchell, Captain L. Fourteenth Infantry. CHAFFEE.

HOME.

August 22.—Dispatches received here from Taku under date of August 20 say that according to a dispatch dated August 17, the battle of Peking was then finished, the Japanese had entered the Imperial palace.

The foreign Ministers with detachments of the allied troops were then occupying the Imperial city, the Chinese Princes and Ministers having returned to Sian Fu, west of Peking.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—As a result of the conference between the President, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary Adee, the reply to Li Hung Chang was agreed upon and drafted. It will be delivered to Minister Li today and it is expected the text will be made public later.

ADVISES FROM BRITISH ADMIRAL.

LONDON, August 22.—"The allies are fighting the Chinese outside from Tien-Tsin, August 19," so Rear Admiral Bruce wires to the British Admiralty from Taku under date of August 20, adding that the engagement was reported to have occurred six miles south of Tien-Tsin.

Admiral Bruce also sent a dispatch dated Peking, August 17, from the general officer commanding there, in which nothing is said as to the situation at Peking. It gives a partial list of the British casualties during the siege of the legations, the death of Captain Bernard Strodt and regrets that owing to the heavy rain, the forced march, the naval brigade was unable to participate in the entry, adding that the "way they brought their guns by boat and road from Tien-Tsin is an achievement of which they may be proud."

An official dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated August 20, and received at Tokyo, repeats that the Japanese occupied the Imperial palace at Peking August 16, and says that about August 12 the Dowager Empress and the Emperor and Ministers left Peking with 3,000 troops, their destination being in great confusion, was divided into several districts.

Half the Tartar city was placed under the control of the Japanese and committees of Japanese, American, British, Russian and French officers were appointed to maintain order. A detachment of Japanese troops rescued the foreign missionaries and Chinese Christian converts, who had been imprisoned in the palace. Two hundred Japanese were killed or wounded.

BERLIN, August 22.—The German War Office has received a dispatch from Taku dated August 17, saying the advance of the German battalion was delayed by violent rains. It reached Peking August 17. Ying Tsun, it is added, was threatened by the Chinese troops on the Imperial canal.

FIGHTING WITHIN PEKING.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The War Department announced early in the day that it was expected that the allies would enter the city of Peking by night. Gen. Chaffee and this was made public about noon. It was learned, however, that the Chaffee dispatch contained a considerable amount of matter beside the list of killed and wounded, and it was the subject of an extended White House conference between the President, Secretary Root and Acting Secretary of State Adee.

It was hoped by the officials that the receipt of detailed news from Gen. Chaffee would simplify the situation considerably and enable this Government to map out, in a large degree, its future line of action in China. This was not the case, however. Gen. Chaffee's telegram indicated that there may yet be considerable heavy fighting around Peking and between that city and the coast. It was impossible to make any prediction as to the date of the pacification on the information that was furnished and the Administration is unable to approximate the date for the withdrawal of our troops from Chinese territory.

While the White House conference was in progress the Chinese Minister arrived at the State Department. Mr. Adee was absent and the Minister waited patiently for two hours before being called to the reply of the United States Government to Li Hung Chang's peace application would be handed to him. At 12 o'clock Minister Wu had heard nothing as to the return of the Acting Secretary of State and he returned to the Chinese Legation expecting to call tomorrow unless advised before then that his presence was desired.

PEKING, August 14 (via Chiefoo, August 20).—The American and Russian flags flying from the east wall of Peking at 11 o'clock this morning. The Indian troops entered the British Legation at 1 and the Americans at 2. There was a joyful reception from the walls. The emaciated tenants could have lasted but little longer. They had only three days' rations. The Chinese had been attacking furiously for two days. Four thousand shells fell in the Legation during the siege. Sixty-five men were killed and 100 wounded.

The Japanese began the battle by daylight and they are still fighting about the north wall, where a part of the Chinese are defending the Imperial city. The Japanese casualties have not yet been ascertained. The Russians had five killed and twelve wounded. The Americans and British had a few wounded.

The plan was to make a general attack tomorrow and the troops were arriving at midnight. The night was very dark and the troops were completely exhausted and slept in the corn fields in the rain. The Generals, however, alarmed at the sounds of a heavy attack on the Legations, pushed forward independently, the British, Americans and French on the left of the river and the Russians and Japanese on the right.

Beginning at 2 o'clock this morning the Japanese diverted the brunt of the resistance to the northern city, their artillery engaging the Chinese heavily there. The Americans and British met with but little resistance and entered the city. The Japanese were attempting to breach the inner wall. The troops finally entered the foreign settlement through the canal.

Company E, Fourteenth United States Infantry, planted its flag on the outer wall. Musicians Titus scaling the wall with a rope by means of which the others climbed to the top.

The Chinese had continually violated the armistice. The food supply sent to the Legations by the Empress Dowager was sufficient for one day.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The War Department has received the following sketch of Muselman Titus, who, according to this morning, scaled the walls of Peking with a rope, by means of which the others climbed to the top:

Calvin P. Titus, enlisted April 5, 1899, at Wichita, Kas., 194 years. This was his second enlistment, his last service being in Company K, First Vermont Infantry, from which he was discharged November 2, 1898. He was assigned to Company E, Fourteenth United States Infantry, he was born at Vinton, Iowa. A telegram from Peking dated the 14th instant shows that he was wounded in the neck slightly.

The Daily Express prints a long letter said to have been written by Vice Admiral Seymour, in which he stoutly defends his action in advancing to the relief of the legations when he did, saying: "Two or three times our prospects were very dark, and disaster seemed probable. Yet, I never regretted that I had started, as I could not have respected myself if I had not done so."

Referring to the difficulties of controlling mixed troops and to their characteristics, he says: "The Germans were admitted most, but for dash and go none surpassed them. The French had no particular approachment with other nationalities. The Germans and Russians were inclined to hold together, but the Americans were with us always."

Bloody work has been going on in Peking, according to a dispatch received today by the Navy Department from Admiral Remy, dated Taku, the 20th, and Peking the 16th. The message shows that the American forces were then fighting the Chinese and the latter had been badly beaten, which could only have been accomplished after military efforts of a severe character.

Officials of the War Department who are familiar with the conditions of the defense of Peking, say that the fact that the Chinese were so easily beaten is evidence of the severe fighting which must have occurred. In order for the American troops to penetrate to the gates of the palace they must have stormed a wall about thirty feet high, which no doubt was gallantly defended.

It is a source of satisfaction to the military officials here that the allied commanders succeeded in clearing the region outside of the Imperial city of Chinese troops, as thereby the danger of attacks in the flank and in the rear, while the invaders were storming the Imperial city, would be avoided.

Admiral Remy's dispatch, in stating that all but the Imperial city had been cleared of the Chinese soldiery, left the impression that a force of defenders was still entrenched in that section of Peking and would have to be routed out.

Gen. Chaffee's brief report stated that he entered the Legation grounds at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 14th and that eighty men were wounded in the day's fighting. Admiral Remy's dispatch shows that within the next two days Gen. Chaffee lost six men killed, including Captain Kelly, of the Fifth Artillery, and thirty men wounded.

To all appearances, therefore, the fighting in Peking was more severe after this entry into the city than during the movements which brought the Americans to the Legation gates. This may be explained by the evident fact that the remaining parties were engaged in clearing the outer city of the Chinese soldiery. Such a task could not have been a slight one, owing to the presence of large bodies of Chinese troops in the city and the means at hand of fortifying themselves in the narrow streets of the Imperial city and behind the wall of the Imperial city.

Admiral Remy's dispatch also shows that there is further fighting outside of Peking and that the Boxers have not been dispersed, but are still inclined to hang on the outskirts of the invaders and to make as far as possible.

It would seem to presage more fighting for the allies, if they should attempt to return to Peking, and for the reinforcements which will be sent to Tien-Tsin and Peking. Evidently according to the military authorities, the country about Tien-Tsin and the city and the invaders still harbor hostile forces, which will have to be overcome by the allies before the road can be opened from Peking to the sea.

YUNG LU HATES FOREIGNERS.

HONGKONG, August 21.—A prominent reformer has obtained from the Yamen runners a letter from Gen. Yung Lu, commander in chief of the northern army, to Gen. Ting Ku, commanding the Japanese troops, saying: "It is not convenient to accomplish my secret orders," and proceeding: "The foreign devils, counting their superior strength in warships and guns, have dared to exert all their power to rob and insult us, but their populations are small and entirely dependent on the Chinese productions. Chinese now possess cannon and rifles and plenty of well-trained troops."

"I don't fear the foreigners. In the case of San Man I refused Italy, with the result that nothing was taken. It is evident the foreign devils are cowards. I and my troops recently obtained the help of millions of Boxers possessing magnificent boldness. I swear to murder all the foreigners, with the assistance of the Boxers, who are supplied with arms."

Gen. Tung Fu Sian, in his reply, which was also obtained, says he is of the same opinion, saying: "It is not convenient for millions of Boxers possessing magnificent boldness, with the assistance of the Boxers, who are supplied with arms."

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Consumption

It Can be Cured.

There is no doubt about it. Begin early, take out all impurities from the system, enrich the blood, and recovery is certain. If your child is thin and pale give Ayer's Sarsaparilla at once. Consumption only attacks the weak.

Mr. Alfred G. Stevens, of Farnell, Auckland, N. Z., sends us the photograph of his daughter and says:



"My daughter Emily, 17 years of age, was in a very low state. She could not sleep because of her violent cough. Two doctors said she was in the first stages of consumption. She was so weak she could not go out by herself. A friend induced me to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

In less than two weeks our daughter could sleep well at night. Her mother and I would go into her room at all hours of the night, it seemed so good not to hear that awful hollow cough. She raised great quantities of blood, yet notwithstanding all this I can now say she is entirely cured."

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.

(Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.)

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BRIEVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ena will return to Honolulu on the China on September 12th.

Miss Gertrude Marsland, of Lincoln, Nebraska, came on the Australia to pay a visit to Mrs. H. Gere.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Scott of Hilo came down on the Australia, after a trip of some length to the States.

A number of Kauai friends were entertained at Oahu plantation yesterday by Mrs. Ahrens, wife of the manager.

Major J. W. Pratt stopped at Maul on his way to Hilo to muster in the new company of the Hawaiian National Guard.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Alexander, of Lihue, Kauai, were passengers on the Australia. Mrs. Alexander has been visiting her old home for some time past.

Kaunakakai postoffice, which was about to be discontinued, is to be looked after by Miss Augusta Bruce, whose home has been received by Postoffice Inspector Flint.

Miss Susanna R. Patch, well known here as a music teacher, has given up the idea of returning to Honolulu on account of the illness of her mother. She is now in San Francisco.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., have received word from their New York office that the bark Nuuanu, which was to have sailed from New York for this port on or about October 10, has been withdrawn.

The Oahu Railway Company received on the bark C. D. Bryant a mail coach for general postal service along the line. R. F. Dillingham made the selection of the up-to-date carrier of Uncle Sam's mail.

According to news received yesterday, Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Remy and Mr. and Mrs. William Lang of Honolulu, have recently returned from Overamergau, where they witnessed the Passion Play.

The steamship Zealandia will probably sail from San Francisco about October 7, calling at Hilo, and arriving in Honolulu on October 16. She will be dispatched from Honolulu for San Francisco about October 10.

The three natives charged with having had a share in the loss of a portion of the ear of Polakapu, the band man, made strenuous denials yesterday in the police court, so they were charged with affray, and to this they pleaded guilty and paid \$10 and costs each.

Mrs. F. K. C. Gibbons, daughter and nurse, accompanied by Mrs. S. G. Wilder and child, left on the Varrimoo yesterday en route for England. Mrs. Gibbons will join her husband, Mrs. and Mrs. Alatau Atkinson, for several months.

When the Siam arrived from San Francisco she had on her deck two rapid-fire guns, 6-pounders, which will be mounted on the naval dock. They are of the latest pattern, being new guns, and are an ornament to the wharf. The gunners have a protection in the shape of a shield which fits over the barrel in such a position as to

HIS LIFE IS SAVED

Amimoto Will Not Be Hanged.

SECOND DEGREE VERDICT

Reports on Estates of Two Wealthy Men Filed—Other Court News.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

After just a half hour's consideration behind closed doors the jury which has been for two days listening to the testimony in the case against Amimoto, charged with killing a fellow laborer at Kahuku Plantation last March, found him guilty of murder in the second degree. Amimoto will be sentenced at 10 o'clock. The penal code of Hawaii prescribes imprisonment for twenty years or life as a punishment for the crime of which he was found guilty.

The case was hard fought throughout. Messrs. F. W. Hankey and A. L. C. Atkinson, who defended Amimoto made a hard struggle for their client's life and the prosecution, with Attorney General Doie and Deputy Attorney General Cathcart made a masterly presentation of the case for the Territory. That Amimoto had a hand in the murder was shown beyond question, the element of doubt being as to whether he had inflicted the wounds on the murdered man's breast that caused death or had stabbed him in the back, where wounds less dangerous and not necessarily fatal were found. It was this element of doubt that saved Amimoto's life.

The case for the prosecution occupied all the morning, most of the witnesses who were put on the stand being Japanese who were engaged in the poker game at the plantation the night the murder occurred. Shortly before noon the prosecution rested and the defense announced that it would introduce no testimony. There was a long discussion as to the instructions to the jury and the arguments occupied the rest of the afternoon. The case went to the jury at a quarter after five o'clock and the jury returned at a quarter before six o'clock with a verdict of murder in the second degree.

THE DUNREGAN INQUIRY.

United States Commissioner W. J. Robinson was occupied nearly all day yesterday in hearing testimony in the libel case of the Spreckels Towing Company vs. the bark Dunregan. The Spreckels Company filed the Dunregan for \$20,000 for salvage in towing her from the reef at Diamond Head, where she went ashore two weeks ago.

Lieut. Comdr. Chas. F. Pond of the United States tug Itou was the first on the stand. He told of going out to the Dunregan on the Itou and helping her off the reef and he located her position with reference to the land on the chart. Captain A. L. Carver of the R. B. Sutton told of going out to the lighthouse in a carriage the morning she was reported ashore and noting her position.

Charles Peterson, better known as "Diamond Head Charlie," the man who gives the first word of the coming of ships from the Coast, described how the Dunregan here on the shore until she struck the reef. J. J. Harvey, a stevedore, told of going aboard the Dunregan the day of the accident and described her appearance and position.

The inquiry will continue today.

ESTATE OF T. H. DAVIES.

T. H. Walker and F. M. Swamy have filed in the Circuit Court their first and final report as executors of the estate of Theo. H. Davies. They charge themselves with \$78,955.03 and ask to be allowed the sum of \$32,954.64, leaving a balance in favor of the estate amounting to \$45,999.39.

The inventory of the estate shows real property in Kona, Oahu, to which no valuation is given, and the following personal property: 250 shares Kahuku plantation, 1,500 shares Hamakua Mill Company, 2,500 shares Waiakae Mill Company, 5,000 shares Laupahoehoe Sugar Company, 250 shares Union Mill Company, 50 shares Oahu Sugar Company, half interest in Hee-croft plantation, half interest in Kukuia Mill Company, 5,000 shares in Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., 60 debenture bonds in T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., loan to S. F. Woods \$20,000, secured by mortgage; bark in the hands of T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

JAMES CAMPBELL ESTATE.

The report of R. D. Mead as master in chancery verifies the appraisal of the estate of James Campbell, the deceased millionaire. It was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday.

Mr. Mead gives carefully over the accounts of the executor, Mrs. Abigail Campbell, J. O. Carter and Cecil Brown, and finds their appraisal of the estate to be practically correct in every respect. A complete inventory of the property of the estate has already been published in the Advertiser. It includes personal property valued at \$1,045,017.02, interest on personal property \$15,571.20, income since the death of James Campbell \$9,236.15, a total of \$1,070,224.37. The real property is valued at \$20,150, rents since death of the testator \$2,988.80, rents unpaid since July 1st, 1901, a total of \$23,038.80. This gives a grand total of real and personal property equaling \$2,093,263.14.

ASKS FOR ALIMONY.

Mrs. Adelaide Andrade has applied to the Circuit Court for \$100 per month alimony during the pendency of the divorce proceedings recently instituted against her by her husband, John S. Andrade, the huckster.

Mrs. Andrade, in her affidavit in support of the motion, states that her husband owns a number of hacks, from each of which he receives an income of \$4 per day, and that he is besides part owner of a livery stable. She asserts that she is entirely without means to support herself or her child and that since she was driven from her home in October, 1899, by her husband she has been dependent for her support upon her father and brother.

LAND WILL NOT BE SOLD.

It was agreed yesterday between the parties to the suit of W. O. Smith et al. vs. W. H. Winchester that the decree recently issued by Judge Humphreys should be satisfied without the sale on Saturday

of the land on Quarry street and near Makai Island, which had been ordered disposed of.

INVENTORY AMENDED.

W. F. Allen, guardian of the Offerguth minors, filed an amended inventory of the estate, showing that the item of \$2,000, which had been charged to the Offerguth investment in a note secured by a real estate mortgage, on this showing the Court approved the accounts.

WILL GET A DIVORCE.

J. L. Osmer, who brought suit for divorce against his wife, Mrs. Ellen Osmer, some days ago, will obtain his freedom as soon as he gives a bond for the payment of \$25 per month for the support of his children. The hearing took place yesterday before Judge Humphreys. Mrs. Osmer appearing only by her attorney, C. C. Hitting, and the Court held that Osmer was entitled to a decree.

IN THE FEDERAL COURT.

In a brief session of the United States District Court yesterday Judge Ketch admitted four new citizens—Peter High and Adam Petrie of Canada, W. Peterson of Norway and Albert Fallett of England. Lorenz Andrews and Frank E. Thompson were admitted to practice.

SCHOONER ENTERPRISE LIBELED.

Fred. Birkin, first mate of the schooner Enterprise, has begun libel proceedings against the schooner and her master, Captain Reich. He asks \$2,000 for injuries which he charges were inflicted on him by the captain in mid-ocean on the recent trip between San Francisco and this port.

EMPIRE CASE APPEAL.

Notice has been given by Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, attorneys for the bark Empire, against which several sailors obtained judgments last week, that the case will be appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The judgments obtained aggregated \$141.50 and costs.

HONORS TO OAHU BOYS.

Two of Them Get Commissions in the Regular Army.

George A. Herbst and William Neely, students at Oahu College during the past two years, have just received commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Regular Army, having successfully passed the examinations in San Francisco. Theodore Koch begins his examinations today and will undoubtedly pass.

MAUI NATIVE REPUBLICANS.

It is asserted that the Independent leaders on the Hana side of Maui who were selected by the Wilcox-Kaula element of this City, have repudiated the Independent party and taken up with the Republicans. A meeting was held here recently and after considerable discussion the decision was reached to ally themselves with the Republican party. Not only did the leaders array themselves under the Republican standard but the rank and file of the natives did the same.

TWO SORTS OF FATIGUE.

To be tired is nothing. The bodily powers are more or less exhausted for the time being. No harm is done. The sources of strength are not impaired. Food and rest will set things to right. We shall sleep all the better for having come home under the soothing influence of fatigue. It is nature's remedy, leaving no headaches or bewildered brains behind it. It is the highest influence to knock off work; it is an order for tomorrow's supply of vigor.

The man who was never tired with honest labor has missed one of life's luxuries. But the thing this woman talks of is very different. Rest does not relieve it; the cheerfulness and refreshment of the evening meal cannot be used as an antidote to it; it is a sort of weakness which neither welcomes the darkness nor has the hope in the dawn.

"Ever since I was a girl twelve years of age," she says, "I have been weak and ailing. I had no strength or energy, and was always low and languid. I had a poor appetite, and the little food I took gave me great pain at the chest and through my back."

"My skin was yellow and I had a constant pain at my right side. From time to time I was taken with spasms, and for hours was racked with pain. I lost much sleep, and had often to sit up in bed. I had a gnawing pain and a shivering in the stomach which made me feel as if I had no strength left."

"In this low state I continued for years, being sometimes better and again worse, but never free from pain. I got so extremely weak that I often thought I should never live."

"In March, 1893, my mother-in-law told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and how it had done her good. I got a bottle from Mr. F. Hudson, chemist, Eccleshall, and when I had taken it a short time I found great benefit. My food agreed with me and I felt stronger. I kept on taking it, and soon was better than I had been for years."

"Since then I have kept the medicine in the house, and whenever I feel anything of my old complaint it never fails to cure me. I am now in good health, for which I thank Mother Seigel's Syrup. You can make what use you like of this statement. (Signed) Mrs. Esther L. Pallen, Cotes Heath Bank, Standon, near Crewe, November 1, 1894."

Mr. Frank T. Hudson, the chemist whom Mrs. Pallen names, informs us that he has known her for some years, and vouches for the accuracy of her statement.

In the absence of definite information we can do no more than speculate as to the original cause of this lady having become, at so early an age, a victim of indigestion. The unhappy fact, however, is, that there are multitudes of children, usually girls, who suffer in this way. They are anemic, pale, weak, low-spirited, short of breath, and generally incapable. Every doctor comes across them in his practice, and plenty of trouble and worry he has in trying—commonly with poor success—to cure them. The fundamental defect is bad digestion. The stomach is full, weak, cold and torpid; hence food does not nourish, and all the symptoms and results of non-nutrition follow, as described by Mrs. Pallen. The patient may become like pneumonia or quick consumption, or linger along, for many years, as she did, bearing a load of illness and pain that is pitiable to see.

In these sad cases Mother Seigel's Syrup has made a record of cures, even in advanced life, which stamp it as a genuine remedy. It goes to the root of the trouble, the incompetent stomach and liver, stimulates them to normal action, and thus ensures a radical recovery. Despite their dismal past many a woman having used the Syrup, says with Mrs. Pallen, "I am now in good health."

Archbishop Ireland addressed a large Vatican audience which included the Pope, on the fidelity of American Catholics, and the need of temporal independence for the Pontiff.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE WORLD

Spain is swelling Arizona streams.

Cuba secures 140 prizes at the Paris fair.

Rear Admiral Kempf has returned to Cavite.

Columbia, B. C., has been destroyed by fire.

Louis Messner, a Los Angeles pioneer, is dead.

Sontag, the opera singer, died at Panama.

Mrs. Craven, the fair claimant, is seriously ill.

Samuel Mason of Illinois is visiting in California.

Former President Palacio of Venezuela is dead.

The Shah has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin.

Peru may fight Chile soon over territorial claims.

The Kansas corn crop is smaller than for many years.

The anti-imperialist convention declared for Bryan.

The debts of D. Appleton & Co. are to be paid in full.

San Antonio Star, Helen Odion, is to tour in America.

The University of California has a course in Japanese.

Italian anarchists threaten the life of President McKinley.

Harry Payne Whitney is seriously ill.

Heavy rains have relieved most of the dry districts of India.

Crispien says that Italy will not be safe without a larger navy.

Garcia, the Porto Rico embezzler, has been caught at Havre.

McKinley's letter of acceptance will deal with imperialism.

A group of bankers may control the Southern Pacific system.

Minister Conger may return and take the stump for McKinley.

A large area was involved in the recent Alaskan earthquakes.

The story of an Italian plot to kill McKinley is not believed.

It is thought that General Botha knew of the Roberts' plot.

Krupp has begun practice with cannon shooting fourteen miles.

John D. Flower, brother of the late Robert P. Flower, died.

Cordua, a Boer brother, admits that he planned to abduct Roberts.

Renewed efforts are being made for the release of Mrs. Maybrick.

C. A. Towne will follow Roosevelt's stumping tour, answering him.

March 15th is all in Paris.

Clark is there buying pictures.

The farmers' trust is about to lower the price of butter in New York.

California gets the highest award for canned fruits at the Exposition.

Ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls is dead. He was buried at Atchison, Kansas.

Thousands of acres of Colorado forest land have been denuded by fire.

The steel companies have agreed to make lower bids on armor plate.

Footpads are again at work in the western district of San Francisco.

Captain Merrill Miller, U. S. N., has been commissioned Rear Admiral.

The battleship Alabama was left Cramp's yard for her official test.

Carnegie is trying to get control of the American output of pig metal.

Clark of Montana is spending money to defeat Chandler for re-election.

The Kelly ax factory at Alexandria, Indiana, was burned.

John W. Gates, the steel magnate, wants Cullom's seat in the Senate.

Mlle. de Marcy, the actress, has resigned from the Comedie Francaise.

The new King of Italy is making the invasion of a practical statesman.

All Feroz Bey has been appointed Turkish Minister to the United States.

Kitchener, after a forced march, has relieved Colonel Hoare at Elands river.

Robert Mantell, the actor, has married his leading lady, Miss Marie Booth.

Georgina, wife of Lord Londesborough, a wealthy New Yorker, committed suicide.

At last accounts General Mahon was having a brisk fight with General De Wet.

Cuban leaders are in Washington to talk over independence with the President.

Cordelia Botkin, accused of the poisoned candy murder, is to have a new trial.

Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the negro poet, was drugged and robbed in New York.

Countess Gould-Castellane has refused to pay any more of her husband's debts.

M. H. De Young of San Francisco has received the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

The German press protests against the effacement of the chancellor by the Kaiser.

The President will go to the G. A. R. Encampment, but will make no set speeches.

The North German Lloyd may build the largest shipyard in the world near Antwerp.

President McKinley attended services at Washington in memory of King Humbert.

The Suto estate is shown to have been nearly insolvent when Adolph Suto died.

There is a water famine in the Klondike, and the summer clean-up is likely to be small.

President Loubet says the Exposition has brought the Government and people together.

General Rande, operating against the Boers, has taken two Krupp guns and 654 prisoners.

O. H. P. Belmont began a game of roulette at Saratoga with \$100 and came out with \$5,000.

The young king will, himself, hold the reins and surround himself with young advisers.

Three vessels, the Merwin, the Effort and the Lizzie M., have been driven ashore at Nome.

Washington Populists have split and two sets of delegates have gone to the State Convention.

The funeral of C. P. Huntington occurred in New York, and was of a simple character.

In an accident at the electric light works, San Diego, Engineer E. W. McCurdy lost his life.

The young king says he was picked out to kill the King of Saxony has been arrested at Leipzig.

The Santa Fe Railroad Company has launched a fine ferryboat for use on San Francisco bay.

Nikola Tesla has got a patent on a device to prevent the escape of electricity from wires.

The Berlin press accuses Von Waldersee of talking too much, and dubs him "Felt Marshall."

E. S. Van Meter, a Fresno politician, has been stabbed and severely wounded by Cliff Corlies.

At the Paris fair thirty persons were precipitated over the side of a bridge and two were killed.

Chauncey S. Truax, a prominent Democrat of New York, says Bryan has no chance to win.

The Chicago lumbermen's union of Chicago has ordered a general strike to take place at once.

Wharton Barker, nominee for President of the Middle-of-the-Road Populists is said to have forfeited his citizenship by accepting a title from Russia.

A drunken waiter in Paris fought his way to Loubet's carriage and threw in a picture of his niece.

There were seven new cases of plague and five deaths at Manila for the two weeks ending July 21st.

The White House caught fire on the night of August 19th, but the blaze was put out by a policeman.

An important medical discovery concerning the causes of Bright's disease, has been made at Rome.

The Greater New York census shows a population of 2,550,000 in the boroughs of Bronx and Manhattan.

The Mosquito coast Indians of Nicaragua request the return of Chief Clarence, who is in exile.

There are few letters on Bryan in New York, but a large amount of McKinley money is in sight.

Minister Conger and Congressman Dooliver are the leading candidates for Iowa's vacant Senatorship.

Santa Teresa, the young Mexican "saint," has been named at San Jose, Cal., to a mining engineer.

Mlle. Elanore de Puybaudand, a Paris belle, unable to choose between two suitors, has taken the veil.

Lieutenant Jarvis of the revenue service says that there is not an unusual amount of sickness at Nome.

According to Bour reports, De Wet has turned on the British, defeated them and captured 4,000 men.

Heirs of Juan Marce Ponce de Leon claim sixty-six and two-thirds acres of land in the heart of El Paso.

The eight year old sons of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wilson, of Phoenix, A. T., died of a scorpion's sting.

The Prince of Wales urges Sir Thomas Lipton's election as a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

General De Wet, after his escape from the British net, went north, with 7,000 burghers, to join De la Rey.

Colonel Victor Dubouché, who came back from Manila in command of the First California regiment, is dead.

San Diego will issue \$500,000 bonds to acquire a water system of the Spreckels, who will take the bonds at par.

Two of the leading Chinese firms of Chinatown, San Francisco, have failed because of the bubonic plague scare.

J. N. Burnham, a Nebraska journalist, assailed with a butcher knife by his father, killed the latter with a pistol.

The Alaska steamer Roanoke has arrived at Los Angeles, bringing \$2,000,000 in gold, and fur worth \$100,000.

Two submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type are to be built at San Francisco.

Policemen barely saved a negro pickpocket from being lynched by a Chicago mob.

A mountain on the Stewart river was split in two by the Alaskan earthquake. Two streams were dammed by the debris.

Lord Wolseley says the British militia is unfit for service, and that the country is now stripped of trained men.

Geronimo R. Azcarate has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Lower California, with charge of the Free Zone.

Lord Roberts will succeed Lord Wolseley as commander in chief of the British army. Wolseley retires in October.

It is rumored in Europe that Russia is making strenuous efforts to deprive England of the friendship of the United States.

Private Bookes of the Fourth Infantry, who deserted to the Filipinos, has been sentenced to forty years' imprisonment.

The helmsman of the torpedo boat sunk by the French battleship Brenus, is held to be to blame for the disaster.

It is rumored from Lourenco Marques that President Steyn died of a wound when on his way to meet President Kruger.

George Gould has gone to Paris to save the valuable furnishings of Count Castellane from enforced sale at public auction.

Society people at Bensonhurst, a suburb of Brooklyn, are up in arms because Bob Fitzsimmons has rented a place there.

An English correspondent says Kruger wants peace, but is kept from seeking it by the forcible interposition of his generals.

California's assessed valuation stands at \$1,218,225,588.

San Francisco county shows an increase of \$5,943,689 over last year's valuation.

Breslau, the assassin of King Humbert, has asked a postponement of his trial until witnesses can arrive from the United States.

A provisional treaty of amity, commerce, navigation and general intercourse has been signed by Spain and the United States.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, foremost champion of silver, has come out for McKinley. He cannot stand Bryan's views of expansion.

The Confederate Association of the Army of Tennessee protests against the effacement of Gen. John B. Gordon at the G. A. R. reunion.

Lord Roberts declares in a proclamation that burghers who violate their oaths of neutrality will be punished by death or imprisonment.

Senator Lodge's son has been married to Miss Davis, a daughter of Judge Davis of the Court of Claims. The wedding was a surprise.

Two hundred buildings have been wrecked in Sheboygan, Wis., by an electric storm. The same storm did much damage in Michigan.

Roger Livingstone Jr., of New York, a millionaire, said he would die at Hampton, a chorus girl with whom he became infatuated at Yale.

Montague R. Levermore, whose incriminating letter to Aguinaldo was captured by General Funston, once served in the California Legislature.

The czar will visit Paris, arriving at Cherbourg September 14th and remaining at the capital five or six days. He will stay at the Russian Embassy.

In a New York riot over the murder of a policeman by a negro over fifty people were hurt with pistol balls, razors, clubs and other like weapons.

The 200 militiamen of Vancouver, who refused to do anything against the labor unions, have been fined \$25 each and made to parade in the rogues' squad.

It is rumored that Senator Clark of Montana bought the Los Angeles Terminal Road and will head the construction of a new line across the continent.

A weed growing in the Georgia mountains called "gall of the earth," is found to be a specific for the bite of the mad dog, rattlesnake, moccasin and copperhead.

The police of La Plata have arrested a man known as Carlos Ravasser, in whose possession were found numerous bombs. Ravasser is known to the police as an anarchist.

The opening prices on the Alaska pack of salmon are very satisfactory. The prices are \$1.10 and 1.175. There will be a shortage in the supply of from 500,000 to 700,000.

Big guns are being mounted at Calais to match those being set up by the English. Exeter commands the channel. Boulogne will be improved as a great naval depot.

An express package containing \$25,000 in bills, was stolen from a safe in an Adams express car near Burlington,

PLAGUE WAS FROM HERE

Honolulu Chinese Dies On Coptic.

QUARANTINED AT KOBE

No Particulars As to Identity of Victim—News Comes by the Doric.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

It was a Honolulu Chinese who died of the plague on the steamer Coptic before reaching Kobe, the news of which was signalled to the Doric when the latter vessel steamed out of that harbor for this port. So states the surgeon of the Doric and he is corroborated by Marine Hospital Surgeon Carmichael of this city who received the Doric surgeon's official report. The Coptic came to anchor outside Kobe harbor on August 15, the day before the Doric was to sail. She left Honolulu August 2. Her captain signalled there had been a death aboard of a Chinese, and they suspected the disease was plague. An order for a plague expert was sent to Tokyo, and Dr. Kitahara, the famous Japanese expert on the disease was sent to Kobe immediately to make an examination.

When the Doric passed near the Coptic on her way out, the latter spoke Captain Henry Smith of the outgoing steamer, stating that he had been placed in quarantine for ten days as there seemed to be evidences that the patient had succumbed to plague. The patient, they said, was a Chinese who had boarded the steamer at Honolulu as a passenger.

The report of the plague death was given out by some of the Doric's passenger's Monday evening when the Doric came into port, although it was not officially confirmed. Mr. Hall, one of the passengers for Honolulu, stated that he understood that the Chinese hailed from this city. Other passengers had the same report to make. The gravity of such a statement was understood by several of the Board of Health members who were made acquainted with the news late in the evening, but they were loth to believe that a Chinese from Honolulu had been stricken with the disease. Dr. Wood had not heard of the news until told by an Advertiser reporter. He stated he did not believe it possible. He was gratified to learn, however, that Honolulu Chinese or not, the disease had broken out elsewhere than in Honolulu.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Carmichael stated to an Advertiser reporter that there seemed no doubt whatever that the case originated in the Hawaiian Islands. Just who the Chinese was, or where he came from in these islands, is not known. Simply the bare fact that he was from Honolulu.

This brings to mind Dr. Wood's statements made before the Board of Health when the affairs of the plague were being ended and the city was about to resume its normal condition after several months under quarantine, that the citizens and officials alike must not cease to continue the fight against insanitary conditions as begun when the plague epidemic first broke out on the 12th of December. If Honolulu has again drifted into an unhealthy state despite the repeated warnings of the President of the Board of Health that a second epidemic would break out, it has been due to carelessness in this one great factor of cleanliness.

The report of this plague case should be sufficient to accentuate interest in establishing filtration plants in Nuuanu valley and otherwise keeping the city clear of accumulations of filth. The news is an argument in favor of the completion of the sewer system at the earliest possible date.

ESTEE TO GO TO HILO.

Will Hold Term of Federal Court There in September.

Judge Estee will go to Hilo on the Kilauea on September 11th and will hold a term of the United States Court there beginning September 13th. Judge Estee has been planning this trip for some time past, but only recently fixed the time for his departure.

"I don't know how long I shall remain in Hilo," he said yesterday, "nor what business will come before me while I am there. My purpose in going to Hilo is to establish the court there and ascertain what business is necessary to be taken up. The regular term at Hilo of the United States District Court is fixed for the second Wednesday in January, and but one term of the court will be held there regularly, but the term I shall hold will be a special term, as I have said, to get the court in running order."

"I shall not secure a permanent court room in Hilo, for I have obtained from the Judge there the promise of the use of his court room."

With Judge Estee will go quite a number of the officers of his court—District Attorney Baird, Marshal Ray, Clerk Manning, Stenographer Reynolds and others. It is likely that the party will be absent over one trip of the Kilauea.

MISS JANE ALLEN DEAD.

Former Resident of Honolulu Passes Away in Sacramento.

The sad news was received by the Gaelic of the death of Miss Jane Allen in Sacramento on August 14. Although not entirely unexpected by her friends here, the information of the young lady's death came as a shock. A year ago Miss Allen's health became very poor and she wasted away gradually until it was decided that heroic means were necessary if she was to live. She was removed from a sick bed and taken aboard a sailing vessel bound for the Coast, accompanied by Mrs. B. P. Geer. Miss Allen's mother took her to various health resorts in California but without avail. When it became apparent she was sinking and her



Williams, Dimond & Co.'s latest circular on sugar statistics, dated August 21, is furnished by Messrs. Schaefer & Co. of this city:

SUGAR.—Prices for the local market and for export to Honolulu were advanced August 13, fifteen points and again on August 16 ten points, since which no changes reported. Western Sugar Refining Company's list as follows, for the local market: Dominos, half barrels, 6.50; boxes, 7.10; cubes (A), crushed and fine crushed, 6.00; powdered, 6.50; candy granulated, 6.50; dry granulated, fine, 6.10; dry granulated, coarse, 6.10; confectioners' A, 6.10; Magnolia A, 5.10; extra C, 5.00; Golden C, 5.50; dry granulated for export to Honolulu, 5.50.

BASIS.—From August 11th to 20th, inclusive, no sales, making basis for ninety-six degree centrifugals in New York, 4.75; San Francisco, 4.15.

LONDON BEETS.—11th, 11s 7.1-2d; 15th, 11s 4.1-2d; 16th, 11s 6.3-4d; 15th, 11s 1-4d; 16th, 11s 9.3-4d; 17th, 11s 9.3-4d; 18th, 11s 9d; 20th, 11s 8.1-4d.

DRY GRANULATED, NEW YORK.—No change reported.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—Latest mail advices from New York under date of August 16 are to the effect that a dull market in raws exists, as the scarcity of unsold sugars still continues, but present quotations can still be obtained for near-by sugar. In refined it is reported that a little more business is doing, and delays are improving.

LONDON CABLE, August 16th.—Reports Java No. 15 D. S., 13s 6d; fair refining, 12s 6d; September beets, 11s 3.3-4d. Latest mail advices from London under date of August 1 are to the effect that the strained position in Europe for supply pending new crop of beets, is not relieved by the decline, which, on the other hand, causes less inducement for fabricators to provide the essentially necessary early sugars. Today, stender. Weather favorable for sowings.

death would soon come, she was removed to the family home in Sacramento, where she died.

Miss Allen was connected with the Foreign Office for more than a year and only gave up her position there after her health began to decline. She had many friends in Honolulu and was a favorite in the circle in which she moved.

A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.

I am the mother of eight children, and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended, and sent and "not a bottle at once." It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Big Storm in Maryland.

NEW YORK, August 21.—A special to the Times from Baltimore says: Maryland has been ravaged by terrific electrical, wind and rainstorms within the last day or two. Several lives have been lost, five or six persons injured and the estimated aggregate loss to property is about \$75,000. The storms have also effectually broken the hottest term ever known in Maryland. It will be several days before the full extent of the damage is known. The storms had their centers in Talbot, Dorchester and Caroline counties. At Easton and throughout Talbot county the hail did great damage to fruit. Hundreds of bushels of peaches and pears were cut from the trees. Many houses were unroofed. Two colored men were killed by beams crushing them in the wreck of a stable in Dorchester county. Back in the country a number of farm buildings were destroyed and it is reported that a number of people were killed and injured. In Cambridge the storms were the worst since 1876. Buildings were much damaged and shipping as well.

Professor and Mrs. Hosmer went East from San Francisco, August 17.

WIFE MURDERER PUEO GUARDED AT HOSPITAL



PUEO, the murderer who is now convalescing at the Queen's Hospital from the wounds which he inflicted upon himself after killing his wife, is to be put under police guard. Upon the orders of High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth yesterday visited the man and found him sitting up in an invalid chair in a ward in which were several Japanese and natives suffering from various injuries.

When the Deputy Sheriff entered the ward Pueo was facing an open window gazing mournfully at the green sward without. His back was turned toward the Deputy Sheriff. He started and was visibly agitated when his eyes met the uniform and badge of Chillingworth's office. Pueo looked thin and careworn. His cheeks were blanched and his head was with difficulty held up. A broad bandage encircled his neck and hid from sight the ugly gash in his neck through which all food has been passed since the night he used a razor upon it with suicidal intent. Pueo muttered some words in Hawaiian which were with difficulty understood. Instead of speaking entirely through his mouth, the words came for the most part through the neck slit which day by day is narrowing down as the healing process goes on. As he spoke he swallowed and seemed to be endeavoring hard to make himself understood. The hospital people state that in a short time the gash will have been entirely closed and Pueo will have to take his food through the mouth as formerly.

Despite the fact that the man lost blood enough to have caused his death and received wounds which would have killed a man of ordinary physique, Pueo, though gaunt, is growing stronger every day, and is able to take part in some of the worldly affairs in which the hospital superintendent allows some of them to participate.

High Sheriff Brown upon report of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, will place a police guard over Pueo in the future, as a charge of murder hangs over his head, and the invalid may soon be well enough to appear before a jury of his peers to be tried for his life which he so miserably failed to end himself. The guard will exercise a careful watch over him at all times, and prevent him from leaving the hospital and doing anything more to inflict bodily harm upon himself. It seems a strange fate that his neck should be so carefully healed, only to suffer possibly in the hangman's noose in the end.

BEAUTIFULSKIN

Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP AT ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

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